THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on Washington

What's ahead . . .

If present signs hold, this will be a "not-so-hot summer" in the nation's ghettos.

Since last spring riots have become less massive, more adroitly and quickly brought under control by mayors, police, and local volunteers.

But for some blacks the result is not so much peace as frustration. Militants are outmaneuvered and inhibited by the fact that guerrilla war against American society is very hard to organize and sell to the black community.

The bulk of Negro opinion—which was ambivalent in the earlier spontaneous riots, not relishing violence yet still feeling a need for strong protest—is mostly unsympathetic to organized war. But there is no other form of strong protest in sight.

There is considerable fear in the ghettos that without pressure their cause will fade. If violence is reduced and nonviolence proves ineffective, what then?

The next United States president is likely to inherit the smoldering embers.

⊕

A national scenic rivers system hasn't gone down the drain yet.

Its supporters still hope authorizing legislation will squeeze through this session of Congress.

The Senate has passed a measure which would preserve and protect six rivers: the Clearwater (Idaho), Rio Grande (New Mexico), Rogue (Oregon), St. Croix (Minnesota and Wisconsin), Salmon (Idaho), and Wolf (Wisconsin).

About 30 other rivers would be studied for possible future inclusion.

A similar bill was defeated in the House by voice vote when brought up under suspension of rules (when no debate is allowed). But it's possible to bring the measure back for a vote on the regular calendar following the political conventions.

Conservationists are rallying their forces to make sure this happens.

⊕

Look for the Navy to press harder for a sea-based antiballistic-missile system.

Until now it hasn't been able to whip up much interest in its plan to put missiles aboard ships at sea to knock down enemy missiles.

But national interest in antimissile defenses is increasing.

Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford strongly supports the limited Sentinel ABM system to be developed on land bases throughout the North American continent.

The big question now is whether pressure will mount to expand that system. The Navy is arguing that if a decision to expand should be reached, a missile-defense system at sea offers many advantages.

Among them: avoidance of the extremely ticklish issue of which critical metropolitan areas would get the added protection.

Trends . . .

Helicopters are churning paratroopers al-most off the military map.

The war in Vietnam has given the Army the opportunity it has been seeking to form a second air mobile division.

A shortage of copters delayed this effort. But the Army now has been able to convert its 101st Airborne Division of paratroopers into the 101st Air Mobile Cavalry Division.

Thus it joins the 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division whose rugged service in Vietnam has proved thoroughly valid the concept of transporting infantry troops via helicopter.

No more air-mobile divisions currently are planned. But these two will be retained after the war for use in crises.

How and why . . .

District of Columbia residents have neither voice nor vote in Congress.

But between now and November they can still flex some political muscle.

As in the past they can contribute funds and supply campaign aid to reward their friends in Congress or the rivals of unfriendly incumbents.

D.C. residents recently have been talking up the latter tactic.

Targeted for defeat are two ranking Democrats: Reps. John C. Kluczynski of Illinois and William H. Natcher of Kentucky.

Mr. Kluczynski has sponsored legislation to force construction of a freeway in the district despite vehement local objections. Antifreeway groups in both Democratic and Republican parties hope to help Joseph Krasowski topple Mr. Kluczynski.

Robert D. Simmons, GOP opponent of Mr. Natcher, may be another beneficiary of the district's wrath. As chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee for the district, Mr. Natcher has removed funds for local subway construction because the district balked on freeway building.

If they could help defeat the two veteran Democrats, district dwellers say others in Congress might take them more seriously.

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GOP wheels whirl in Miami

Senator Dirksen
The voice of the platform

Representative Ford
Key man with the gavel

Senator Brooke
Chairman at the start

Governor Evans
Striking the keynote

Mayor Lindsay
Word from the cities

Photos by staff photographers and Associated Press

Party Chairman Bliss
Runs taut ship from the wings

Convention developments
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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Soviet troop pullout?

Successful Czech resistance seen to presence of Warsaw Pact forces

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The remaining Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia—believed to number up to 4,000 men, plus well-equipped motorized units—are to pull out of Czechoslovakia as speedily as possible.

This was told this writer by a highly reliable source following issue of the communiqué on the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks which wound up Thursday.

It was not mentioned in the communiqué. But the Soviets are said to have given this undertaking after a spirited protest by the Czechoslovak party chief, Alexander Dubcek, about the long drawn-out Soviet withdrawal still in progress a full month after the June Warsaw Pact maneuvers ended.

It is not admitted in so many words, but it seems likely that Mr. Dubcek's agreement to meet the Russians and four of their allies in new talks Aug. 3 is a quid pro quo for the Soviet promise.

Little information released

Czechoslovakia is also understood to have successfully resisted proposals for a permanent Warsaw Pact presence including Soviet troops on its border with West Germany. However, it is also believed to have agreed to remain in close consultation with its pact allies on the security of the whole Communist East bloc area.

Little official information about the past week's talks has been released. The communiqué said next to nothing concrete. But it was easy to imagine without being told that the talking had been extremely tough on both sides.

The one fact that emerged from the communiqué was that the Czechoslovaks would meet the five signatories of the famous Warsaw warning letter addressed to them a month ago. In this, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union alleged that the Czechoslovakian freedom reforms were opening the door to counterrevolution and the overthrow of Communist Party authority.

Discussion of Thursday's communiqué at once focused on whether the Czechs

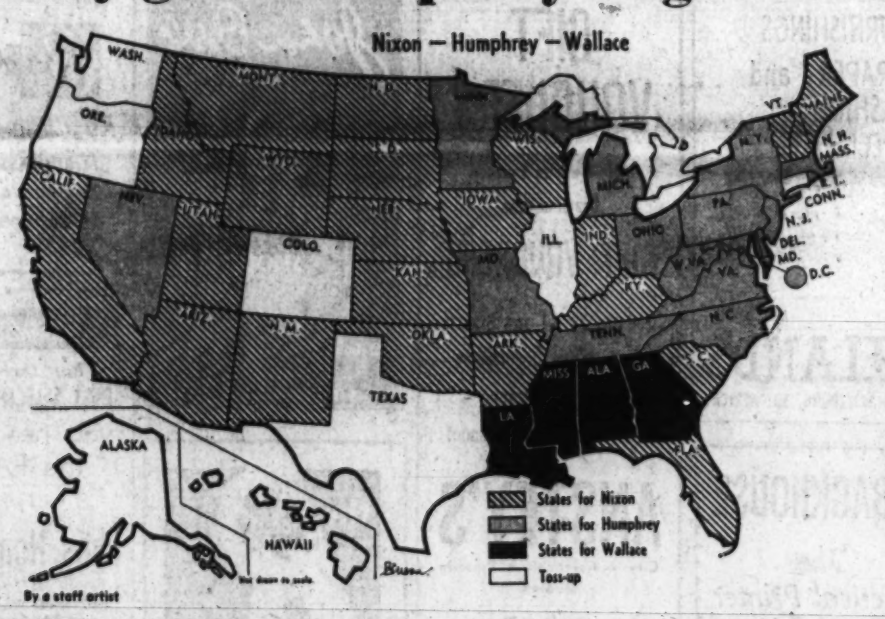
★ Please turn to Page 7

Associated Press Wirephoto

Round 1 concluded

Members of the Czech delegation see off their Soviet counterparts after the summit meeting in the Czechoslovak border town of Cierna Nad Tisou. The three central figures are, from left: Czechoslovak party chief Alexander Dubcek, Czechoslovak President Ludvik Svoboda, and Soviet party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Survey gives Humphrey edge over Nixon



By a staff artist

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

Hubert H. Humphrey, as of today, would have the edge over Richard M. Nixon in a presidential confrontation, a state-by-state assessment from Monitor writers discloses.

This appraisal follows a Monitor survey Thursday which showed that Nelson A. Rockefeller had a slight lead over Vice-President Humphrey in a race for the presidency.

The Monitor findings on both contests are in line with Thursday's Harris Poll. They run counter to a Gallup Poll made a week before the Harris Poll was taken.

The valuable element in the Monitor survey is that the assessments are made state by state — the way

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Steel-price hikes jar U.S. antiinflation drive

By Philip W. McKinsey
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There has been a marked, almost abrupt, shift in emphasis on the part of administration economists and policymakers toward more active concern about wages and prices.

The steel wage settlement and price increase only serve to accentuate this; administration officials were voicing their newly stressed interest in wages and prices even before the United Steelworkers Union settled on a new labor contract and the companies raised prices.

So far, at least, the administration's approach has been mostly vocal. The Department of Defense said it will tend to favor steel procurement from those companies which have not raised prices rather than those which have, and the Department of Transportation may follow suit.

Restraint campaign planned

But so far in the current battle with steelmakers President Johnson and other administration officials have avoided the kind of open acrimony which marked the 1962 fight between President Kennedy and the steelmen.

What annoys the administration most is the timing of the steelmakers. Led by Bethlehem Steel Company's across-the-board price increases, the hikes came at a time when the government was cranking up a post-tax increase propaganda campaign on wage and price restraint.

Inflation was a major reason why the administration wanted a tax increase so badly, and moves now to curtail inflation are a natural follow-up to congressional approval of higher taxes in June.

The steel controversy flared just as all this was getting under way. Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler, for example, urged state and federal regulatory commissions not to grant rate increases automatically to those utilities which want them because of the income-tax surcharge.

Enmity avoided

"The purpose of this temporary tax rise is to curb price increases by moderating the growth of purchasing power of both individuals and corporations," Secretary Fowler said. "Systematic attempts to shift the tax increase to others by raising prices or wages would obviously thwart this objective."

He urged regulatory agencies to consider requests from utilities for higher rates with even more care than usual. The surcharge, he said, may well be a factor in granting higher rates, but it does not entitle utilities to them "automatically."

So far the administration has tried to keep the battle with the steel industry on a fairly high plane, avoiding the open enmity of 1962, not accenting the high first-half steel profits, and sticking pretty much to the economic arguments against across-the-board increases. Said one top administration official, "It is quite clear to all concerned about the economic consequences that would follow if Bethlehem Steel's action was followed by the entire industry."

[Early Friday morning Bethlehem had

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Inside today

French buoy Biafrans in backing self-rule

A French Government statement has given new hope to these volunteers training for the Biafran Army. France advocated self-determination for Biafra. That could lead to recognition and aid for the breakaway region of Nigeria.

Story: Page 5

Free form and flowing: '68 Newport folk festival

Newport folk festival 1968 was free form, flowing, casual, and spontaneous. A collection of truly notable folk personalities did their thing . . . alone or together.

Review: Page 6

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Reformers vs. old guard

Communists split on Finnish issues

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Helsinki

An increasingly bitter struggle between old guard Stalinists and reform-minded younger leaders is rending the Finnish Communist Party.

Both sides have been watching Czechoslovak developments.

One observer close to the scene says he believes that the party as a whole will support the liberalizing course taken by the Prague leadership. Finnish Communists, like other major Western Communist parties, have everything to gain if the Czechs can prove that communism is compatible with Western-style democracy.

Meanwhile, the struggle continues, in occasional open polemics and in behind-the-scene battles for control of the party's district-level organizations.

The old guard still holds a majority of 7 on the 12-member Presidium. But it is fighting a rearguard action, for new faces are coming up within the party — individuals who did not, like the old guard, win their party spurs in the lean, tough 1920's and '30's.

The Finnish Communist Party is unique among Western Communist parties in that it has been a member of the ruling coalition for the past two years. Outright Communists hold the communications and welfare portfolios in Social Democrat Mauno Koivisto's Cabinet.

A well-regarded Marxist, Ele Alenius, who heads the Communist-affiliated Finnish People's Democratic League, is the Associate Minister of Finance.

The Communists regularly poll over 20 percent of the popular vote in Finland, and their participation in the government has given the country a period of unusual political stability.

Parties composing the Koivistó Cabinet hold 164 out of the Parliament's 200 seats —only the Liberals and the Small Farmer's Party being in opposition.

But for the Communists, participation is a divisive issue. Justifying participation are the younger, forward-looking leaders who want to establish the image of a responsible parliamentary party. They want to be capable of sharing power instead of trying to achieve victory through classic revolutionary means.

Decisive say sought

Against it, is the old guard, which says that the party is losing worker support because it cannot show specific results. It also says it can never achieve any real gains so long as it lacks a decisive say in determining government policy.

Ville Pessi, secretary-general of the party, leads the old guard. Erkki Saloma, vice-chairman of the party, is probably the most representative leader of the progressive wing. Chairman Aarne Saarinen is neutral, as is Mrs. Hertta Kuusinen, the grand old lady of the Finnish Reds.

Last October, after the party had adopted a draft program incorporating many progressive ideas, Mr. Saloma accused the Stalinists of splitting the party by opposing the authority of the party Presidium and by claiming that they had a monopoly on relations with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

These charges are believed to have been embarrassing to the Soviet Communists, who seem to have been quietly encouraging the Finnish progressives. The Kremlin apparently reasons that under local conditions the progressives have a more realistic chance of coming to power than the old guard.

Peaceful means stressed

The draft program clearly specified that "socialism in this country cannot be achieved by violent means undertaken by a single minority group against the will of the majority of the people."

It also proclaimed that the Finnish Communists would achieve socialism "by peaceful and democratic means" and that the transition would take place "through a series of progressive reforms." Paying a bow to Marxist revolutionary theory, the program stated, "Even a peaceful transition to socialism is a revolutionary process because a complete social transformation will take place during the decisive period of transition."

In practical terms few Finns believe that the Communists will achieve sole power, either through violence or through the ballot box. For the Finns have a tradition of multiparty rule, and the Communists' 20 percent share of the electorate has varied only slightly during the past 20 years.

Communist support comes from a core of urban trade unionists who vote the party ticket because they have always done so, and from poor backwoods farmers and lumberjacks seeking social justice and economic betterment.

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Associated Press Wirephoto

Precious cargo

It's a long haul ahead as a United States helicopter lifts off supplies of food and ammunition from a chopper pad south of the demilitarized zone in South Vietnam. They were to be flown to U.S. marines manning hilltop bases in the DMZ.

The news — briefly

International . . .

Paris

Nguyen Thanh Le, spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks, accused the United States of intensifying the war in Vietnam while making appeals for peace.

He was commenting on statements this week by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and President Johnson, and the announcement that 4,000 new American troops had arrived in South Vietnam.

Mr. Le repeated Hanoi's rejection of American demands for some reciprocal gesture by North Vietnam if the United States ended all bombing of the North.

Manila

Rescue workers dug through the rubble of a five-story apartment house that collapsed in Manila during the Philippines' worst earthquake in memory. Police spokesmen said it was estimated that about 400 persons were killed throughout the Philippines.

Milan, Italy

Eighty-two of 95 persons aboard an Alitalia DC-8 plane survived when it crashed into a wooded hill while trying to land at Milan's Malpensa Airport, an airline spokesman said.

Saigon

Three American pilots released by North Vietnam arrived in Vientiane, Laos, aboard an International Control Commission plane late Friday, United States Embassy sources in Laos said.

Mexico City

A strong earth tremor shook Mexico City, downing power lines and tumbling some buildings near the center of the city. No casualties were reported.

Madrid

Marcos Pérez Jiménez, former dictator of Venezuela, arrived to take up exile in Spain after being freed by a court in Caracas.

The Venezuelan court convicted the 54-year-old former general of taking about $13 million in public funds and kickbacks and sentenced him to a prison term of 4 years and 45 days. He was set free at once because he had been in jail longer than that waiting for trial and under Venezuelan law this was deducted from his sentence.

Pérez Jiménez was overthrown in 1958 and fled to the United States. He was extradited from Florida on Aug. 16, 1963.

United States . . .

Detroit

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey said he would fire draft director Lewis B. Hershey if he is elected president.

Los Angeles

Speaking in a forceful voice, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan pleaded "not guilty" to a charge he murdered Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. His trial was set for Nov. 6.

Washington

President Johnson signed the most far-reaching housing act in the nation's history. The measure is the start of the President's goal to wipe out substandard U.S. housing in 10 years.

Sacramento, Calif.

With returns from all but seven small counties in, the secretary of state's office announced that the drive to recall Gov. Ronald Reagan had obtained only 450,000 signatures—far under the 780,414 required.

Washington

The House sent to President Johnson a bill exempting most postal employees from the congressional order for a cutback in the number of government workers.

Detroit

Publishers of Detroit's two newspapers reached tentative agreement on a new contract with the mailers, the only union still striking the papers.

Baltimore

The unit-vote rule by which all 49 Maryland delegates were pledged to the nomination of Hubert H. Humphrey for president was rescinded. And in Seattle a suit seeking to block the seating of Washington's delegation to the Democratic National Convention was filed in federal court by backers of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

New Orleans

A police policy—common in the South—of restricting Negro policemen to a Negro section was ruled unconstitutional by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

News of Aug. 1 and 2 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Aborigines rap plans for town on 'their' land

By Reuters

Canberra

The Australian Government has infuriated leaders of some aboriginal tribes in the northern territory by its announced plans for a town to be built on land the aborigines consider their own.

Site for the proposed little town is Crown (government) land at Wave Hill, about 300 miles south of Darwin in the Australian far north.

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SOUTH AFRICA

India saves bumper wheat crop

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

India has won the battle of the bumper crop.

Except in a few isolated cases, the last of the wheat that was piled alongside highways and railway sidings, unprotected from the weather while it awaited transportation, has been safely stored before the monsoon rains arrived.

The problem of plenty was something new for India. Until now it has always had the problem of stretching out a meager supply of food grains in attempts to ward off famine.

This year, although the government had expected a bumper crop of wheat from the northern states, the glut of grain was more than it could handle.

One unpredictable factor helped cause the deluge of wheat: farmers brought their crop to market as soon as it was harvested instead of taking their time as they had usually done before. They were concerned that prices would drop as the surplus flooded the markets; so they decided to sell their grain quickly to the government.

Workers insufficient

With this ceaseless flow of grain, there were not sufficient government workers to handle the wheat. Nor were there enough officials to check the quality and fix prices. Some farmers had to wait three and four days in town before government procurement agents could get to them.

It took some weeks to untangle the log-jam of railway freight cars so that more wheat could be moved. The Army, too, was ordered to help load and unload the grain and place tarpaulins over wheat awaiting shipment.

Next came the problem of finding storage for the massive crop.

The government requisitioned all the storage facilities it could find. Empty schools, exhibition halls, even theaters, were taken over and filled with grain. Now it will remain in these temporary storage buildings until new warehouses—called "godowns" in India—can be built.

But the problem of plenty has not been completely solved.

If there is another bumper harvest this fall—and there will be one if the present monsoon holds up—then the government will still lack sufficient storage space for the new crop.

Reserve attempted

The Indian Government's aim is to build up a reserve stock of food grains which can be kept as insurance against another scarcity. Such a reserve could also be used to force down prices should private traders start charging too much.

This is not a new idea. It was intended this way when the first shipment of wheat came from the United States almost two decades ago. Instead the American wheat was always used to compensate for the country's deficit in food production. Last year, imported wheat was actually rushed off the ships to the hungry.

The hero of the wheat revolution is a dwarf Mexican variety of wheat first grown in India only four years ago. Now it is likely to completely replace India's traditional tall-stalked varieties.

Enough to export

Development of the dwarf wheat goes back to 1941. Then agricultural scientists from the Rockefeller Foundation began searching for a type of wheat that would make Mexico self-sufficient in food. With some American wheat, and Mexican strains, scientists from both countries worked together to develop a wheat that not only would resist disease, but also would not fall over after it became top-heavy with grain.

A wheat variety which had a short, tough stalk, that would not be broken by heavy winds when ripening, and which was ideally suited to the soil and climate was developed. Until it was introduced, Mexico imported 50 percent of its wheat. Today, despite its increasing population, Mexico is not only producing all the wheat it needs, but thanks to the new dwarf variety, it has become a wheat-exporting nation.

The question was: if the wheat revolution in Mexico was successful, could it be repeated in India?

The Rockefeller Foundation thought it was worth trying. And so workers in India's agricultural universities and researchers in other institutes incorporated characteristics derived from Indian varieties into the Mexican wheat.

The result: a wheat revolution in India. Nearly 17 million tons of wheat were harvested this year, against the previous record of 12 million tons four years ago.

Stamp issued

Credit for the revolution also must go to the Indian Government. It has supplied an increasing amount of commercial fertilizer and pesticides to farmers. Perhaps most important, nature cooperated by giving India the first normal monsoon in two years.

India has honored its agricultural scientists for engineering the wheat revolution. It has issued a special stamp, and included on it is the Indian Agricultural Research Institute where much of the work was done.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took time away from the bitter political battles to release this special postage stamp. She told the audience:

"A year ago voices of doom were predicting a disastrous famine in India.

"Today, because of the hard work of our agricultural scientists and our farmers who increased the country's food production, I feel confident that India will be able to stop importing wheat in about three years."

By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Beneficiaries of crop study

Crop scientists, both Indian and American, have worked for several years to develop a better wheat strain for India. The bumper crop this year, a proof of their success, will feed many such children as these in Calcutta.

Feed the hungry

Church conference emphasizes concern for world development

By Louis Garinger
Religious affairs editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Uppsala, Sweden

Christian concern for world development took on a tremendous sense of urgency at the recent Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches. Speaker after speaker, report after report, drove home the desperate condition of millions of men, women, and children around the globe.

They made it clear that the gap between rich and poor is widening and that Christians can no longer rest content with the smug assumption that their responsibilities toward their fellows end at the border of their own nation.

And they left no doubt that charity is not enough, that help must come in ways adequate to end the situation whereby entire nations are forced to remain dependent upon charity for generation after generation.

Speaking on "The Churches and Human Need," Miss Janet Lacey of England said that the poverty gap "means millions of families are attempting to live on one U.S. dollar and 20 cents a week." She told of a friend who visited an African country where the people "do get a meal three times a week."

She added: "If I miss one meal on one day, after about three hours I say facetiously, 'I'm starving, I must have something to eat.' That's the personalized and simple description of the gap between the hungry and the well fed."

Balance urged

As to what Christians might do about this, she declared: "There is a great deal in the New Testament about spiritual hunger, but there is in it at the same time a profound concern about the immediate needs of men. To choose one and to ignore the other is not to be spiritual, but to be an abstract idealist."

Another woman from England, Lady Jackson (Dr. Barbara Ward), hit hard at the conscience of her listeners. In her prepared text, she said: "It is the tendency of the well-to-do to attribute their good fortune to their own splendid efforts and attribute others' failure to irresponsibility and moral decay.

"'I thank Thee, Lord, that I am not as other men' is the universal prayer of the successful, whether we call them Pharisee or bourgeois or even pillars of society. . . . We have to know the reasons behind the facts of world wealth and world poverty and once we do, we find them considerably more complex than any simple faith in our own excellence."

Limitation rapped

Lady Jackson then asked: "Where, in heaven's name, can we discover any limit of a divine purpose that the wide bounty of the universe has been designed chiefly to benefit 20 percent of its inhabitants? Where is Christ's word telling us to feed the hungry—provided they are British; to clothe the naked—provided they are German; to shelter the shelterless — provided they are Dutch?

"Was the centurion told to become a Jew before his servant could be healed? Did the Samaritan check the nationality of the man in the ditch?"

Going to the heart of the plight of those in developing lands and underlining the failures of those in the developed nations was President Kaunda of Zambia.

He analyzed the factors which produce "a situation in which to those who already have, more is being given, and from the poor, the least that they need is being taken away to pay the rich."

Advocating that the war on poverty must be extended to the rest of humanity, he pointed out that "excessive economic, social, and cultural disparities among people undermine confidence, breed injustice, contempt, tensions, and conflicts, and are a danger to peace." The situation, he affirmed, "calls for a new and global vision of man and the human race."

President Kaunda asked that it "be clearly understood that we the peoples of the developing world are not beggars seeking alms. We are participants, bricklayers engaged in this great enterprise of making this world a better and more decent place to live in. It is, therefore, not charity that we seek . . . but justice and concrete action."

Yearning stressed

Those engaged in development, he suggested, "must put aside . . . the denigrating attitude toward those who, through circumstances not of their own making find themselves in the mire of poverty and destitution."

In the view of Prof. Samuel L. Parmar of India, the "revolution of rising expectations" should not be seen merely as "a desire for a higher level of consumption" but as representing "a yearning for political freedom, social equality, and economic justice."

Prof. André Philip of France was blunt. "First of all," he said, "we must stop pillaging the developing countries." But he made it clear that, in his view, the developed lands must go further and offer the developing nations preferential treatment.

Many consider the most important document adopted at Uppsala a report entitled "World Economic and Social Development."

Fallacy exploded

The report explodes the fallacy "that a mere transfer of capital and techniques would automatically generate self-sustained growth." It calls for radical structural changes within both developing and developed countries and in the international economy.

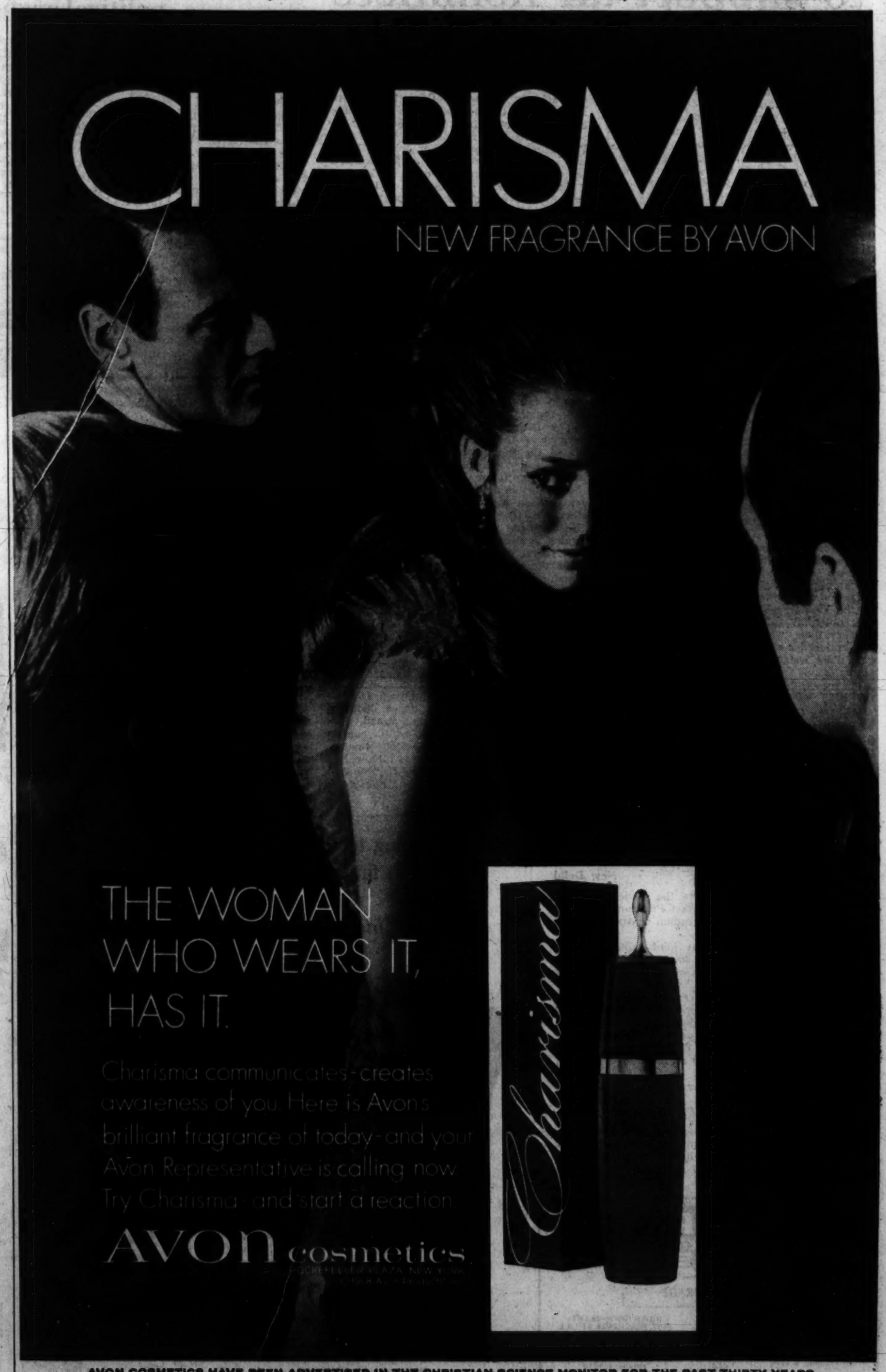
It asks for "an international taxation system to provide funds for development" and suggests that the individual Christian "make available for development aid, by means of a voluntary self-tax procedure, a percentage of his income related to the difference between what his government spends in development aid and what it should spend for this purpose."

The document also affirms that "every church should make available for development aid such proportion of its regular income as would entail sacrifice. . . ." To the church it says, "To be complacent in the face of the world's need is to be guilty of practical heresy" and adds, "A selfish concentration on welfare within one nation or region is a denial of" the calling of the churches "to set forth the Biblical view of the God-given oneness of mankind. . . ."

As for the political task, it recommends that the churches urge their governments to increase development assistance to at least an annual 1 percent of the gross national product by 1971.

Finally, the report calls on churches to "urge governments to accept, as an alternative to compulsory military service, a term of volunteer service in development work in the volunteer's own country or in another."

Repeatedly, the assembly was warned that the success of its work will depend upon whether or not the churches actually implement these proposals.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By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Inside and out— Miami's abuzz

With final preparations under way for the Republican National Convention, Miami Beach was a beehive of activity. Workers inside mammoth Convention Hall put the finishing touches on television booths and other construction needed to handle the onslaught of conventioners. Outside the giant, modernistic edifice, network crewmen laid cables for the first color coverage of an entire political convention. And even the normally placid palms and waterways of the resort city reflected signs of the political activity sweeping over Florida's Gold Coast like the waves of the Gulf.

GOP peace plank likely to support all nominees

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

The Republican platform committee appears likely to hammer out a "peace plank" most any GOP candidate could walk.

As the platform writers entered their second day of closed sessions in a "bug-proofed" hotel room, it was expected the stand they outline at the national convention next week would follow closely Richard M. Nixon's warning to avoid "partisan interference" in the Paris peace talks.

"We must seek a negotiated settlement," Mr. Nixon said. He also told the committee that to hasten peace, the war must be waged more effectively—not through further military escalation but by "dramatic escalation" of nonmilitary efforts.

Crime in the streets, inflation, deficit financing, and the urban crisis also were surfacing as key planks in the coming platform.

Floor harmony expected

Despite some differences on the two major issues—Vietnam and the cities—there were indications the 1968 platform would produce no major battle on the convention floor, as did the 1964 document—when New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller fought dramatically for changes in the civil-rights plank.

Under the leadership of venerable Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the platform writers edged their way through the first few pages of what likely will be a lengthy document.

Some East Coast members of the committee voiced their displeasure at the Vietnam-plank prospects. They charged it was too ambiguous and failed to go far enough on peace negotiations or self-determination by the Vietnamese.

A potential split also loomed between conservatives who wanted to emphasize law and order and liberals who wanted to give more weight to curing social and economic ills.

Romney on the war

Michigan Gov. George Romney appeared at the open hearings. Like Mr. Nixon, he urged that the role of South Vietnam in prosecuting the war be enlarged and the American role diminished. The United States, in the meantime, he said, must press "a positive program for peace."

Meanwhile, indications were that Mr. Nixon's search for a running mate "is more open than ever," as his campaign manager put it.

John Mitchell, the Nixon aide, told a news conference the decision on the vice-presidential nominee will not be made until Thursday — the day after the convention selects the party's presidential nominee.

He added that Illinois Sen. Charles H. Percy and New York Mayor John V. Lindsay are still in the running as Mr. Nixon's choice for the second spot on the ticket.

Mayor Lindsay, incidentally, will introduce the convention's keynote speaker Monday night, Gov. Dan Evans of Oregon.

Eisenhower by telephone

Former Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, the 1964 nominee, also will address the gathering Monday night. So will former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who will give a 10-minute "personal message" to the delegates via telephone, presumably from his suite in Walter Reed Army Hospital, where he has been recuperating from an illness.

Thomas E. Dewey, the GOP presidential nominee in 1944 and 1948, also is scheduled to talk.

When the platform committee's executive sessions began Thursday afternoon, Senator Dirksen clamped a tight lid of secrecy over the proceedings. He said he wanted the committee members to work continuously "without regard to clock or calendar" until the job is done.

Stressing his desire for absolute secrecy, Mr. Dirksen said, "We want no punches telegraphed; we want no leaks. . . ."

He disclosed that a search for electronic bugging devices had been made of the elegant room of the Fontainebleau Hotel, where the closed sessions are being conducted.

"If you think that debugging is an unnecessary precaution, four years ago the committee room was bugged," he explained.

Polls favor Rockefeller

Gallup-Harris statement gives N.Y. Governor political argument to use at Miami Beach

By the Associated Press

New York

Top pollsters George H. Gallup Jr. and Louis Harris say that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller "has now moved to an open lead" over Democratic presidential candidates Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy.

They also said in a joint statement that Richard M. Nixon would run an "extremely close" race in a contest involving Mr. Humphrey and third-party candidate George C. Wallace, "with Wallace perhaps holding the balance."

The Gallup and Harris announcement disclosed these conclusions after their most recently published polls, taken in July, were in apparent contradiction and created considerable political repercussions as Republicans gathered in Miami Beach for their national convention.

The Gallup and Harris report said two key factors accounted for the apparent disparity in the polls: the time at which the polls were taken and the margin of error built into the sampling process. "Public opinion changes over time, and each was an accurate reflection at the time it was taken," they said.

The Gallup Poll, published Monday and based on interviews between July 19 and 21, showed Mr. Nixon defeating both Mr. Humphrey and Senator McCarthy while Mr. Rockefeller was only able to tie them. The Nixon camp cheered this survey.

Then the Harris Poll, based on interviews taken July 26-29, because available Wednesday night and showed Mr. Rockefeller could prevail over either of the Democratic hopefuls while Mr. Nixon could not. Rockefeller supporters cheered.

Effect on delegates?

The Gallup-Harris statement further buoyed the Rockefeller camp for the New York Republican has based his campaign to upset Mr. Nixon for the GOP nomination on convincing delegates that he is more popular with the voters than Mr. Nixon.

In Miami Beach, Leonard Hall, Mr. Rockefeller's convention floor manager, said the joint statement provided "further confirmation of the momentum that has been building up in recent weeks all over the country for Mr. Rockefeller."

In the same city, Herbert G. Klein, Mr. Nixon's chief spokesman, charged that "professional togetherness" keeps pollsters from criticizing each other. He said Mr. Rockefeller chose polls as the battleground and "struck out."

The pollsters' joint statement said that the July results of the Gallup and Harris polls and of a Rockefeller-financed survey by Archibald M. Crossley "are not as dissimilar as they might appear to the public at first glance."

The New York Times quoted Mr. Gallup as saying in an interview that he thought it possible that his poll had "caught a transitory peak" in Mr. Nixon's popularity and a corresponding dip in Mr. Rockefeller's.

Noting that his interviewers had gone into the field on the day newspapers carried accounts of the endorsement of Mr. Nixon by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mr. Gallup said: "I have no absolutely solid evidence but I am convinced that that was a major factor. Remember that General Eisenhower is easily the most popular man in the world among Americans."

The two pollsters said of their surveys:

"If these polls are plotted out sequentially, as though they were conducted by a single organization, using the same sampling techniques and the same question-asking techniques, then the following conclusions can be firmly reached:

"1. A Nixon-Humphrey-Wallace race today would be extremely close, hovering around the 50-50 mark, with Wallace perhaps holding the balance.

"2. Rockegeller has now moved to an open lead over both his possible Democratic opponents, Humphrey and McCarthy.

"3. The McCarthy vote has shown and continues to show the greatest amount of volatility among the four leading candidates."

A Harris spokesman said the Wallace reference meant that the Wallace vote might determine the election outcome. Mr. Harris has said that a Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace race could wind up in the House of Representatives.

Seedless oranges from Brazil

The first seedless oranges grown in the United States were from a dozen budded saplings brought from Bahia, Brazil, in 1871 by William Saunders. He was a horticulturist in the United States Department of Agriculture. Two of the trees, which were secured by Jonathan and Eliza C. Tibbets in 1873, started the industry in Riverside, Calif.

Soviet refueling deal?

By Reuters

New Delhi

United States officials believe the Soviet Union is seeking refueling facilities in East Pikistan for Soviet naval vessels operating in the Indian Ocean, informed sources say.

They told Indian officials at joint talks that this appeared to be the explanation for the Soviet-Pakistan arms deal which the Indian Government learned of earlier this month.

According to a reliable source, the Americans suggested that the Russians, disappointed at having been unable to obtain facilities for their Navy at Vizagapatam on the Bay of Bengal, turned to Pakistan.

They want facilities at the East Pakistan Port of Chittagong, on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, the Americans reportedly said.

Clock-a-cricket thermometer

A cricket can be used as a thermometer because the number of times it chirps per minute varies with temperature. At a temperature a little above freezing, it chirps 47 times a minute; and at 70 degrees F., 150 times a minute.

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Diplomatic breakthrough near?

French back Biafran self-rule

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Though badly battered militarily, the beleaguered state of Biafra may be on the verge of its greatest diplomatic breakthrough.

It follows France's endorsement of Biafra's right to self-determination.

In a recent statement the French Government said, "The government notes that the blood spilt and the suffering borne for more than a year by the population of Biafra shows their will to assert themselves as a people."

This does not amount to a formal recognition of Biafra as a sovereign state. But it comes very close to it.

French officials reportedly have gone so far as to say that their government does intend eventually to accord Biafra diplomatic recognition.

If it does, France will become the first major power and the first European state to do so.

Coming as it does on the eve of fresh peace talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, France's tacit recognition of the fledgling nation will be a great psychological boost to the Biafrans.

Impact assessed

Observers here say this latest French move could put the Biafran peace delegation in a less compromising mood.

Certainly the French statement is expected to weigh on the minds of the delegates when they meet for talks in Addis Ababa Aug. 5.

One consequence could be a softening of the federal Nigerian position lest failure to reach a meaningful settlement could precipitate full French recognition of Biafra.

On the other hand, the French statement may only stiffen the resolve of federal Nigerian "hawks" at home who have long felt that to avoid any further international intervention on the side of Biafra, the Army must achieve an immediate and total victory.

Recognition so far slight

This, they argue, would smash Biafra as a separate political entity, and so make any further recognition of its sovereignty meaningless.

Thus far only four states—Zambia, Tanzania, Gabon, and the Ivory Coast — have granted Biafra diplomatic recognition.

Though embarrassing to Lagos, the federal capital, the effect has been little more than psychological, since these four African states cannot offer military aid.

This is why France's "recognition" of Biafra is particularly disturbing to federal Nigeria, though this belated action may be too late to really assist the enfeebled state.

Economic interest argued

As a major power, France may be prepared to give some military assistance as well as urging broader international action to end the war. This is something the federal government, intent on keeping the war at the domestic-dispute level, wants to avoid.

The new French gesture to Biafra, however, is not likely to have taken federal Nigeria by complete surprise, since Lagos argues that France has vested economic interests in the breakaway Eastern Region.

An exclusive article in this paper May 18, furthermore, disclosed that Rothschild's bank of France made an equivalent of a $72 million loan to the Biafran government.

The financial broker involved in the early stages of the deal said that in exchange the bank was given mineral concessions in hitherto unexploited areas of Biafra.

It is also understood that in the very early stages of the war a French oil company agreed to take over the existing rich oil fields in Biafra.

According to Lagos, French economic interests prompted Paris to exert diplomatic pressure on former French-speaking African colonies to recognize Biafra. Only two of them — Gabon and the Ivory Coast — have taken this step so far.

Follow-ups likely

But France's pro-Biafra statement could bring more of them into line, particularly in view of their virtual economic dependence on the French economy.

Senegal is considered almost a certainty, since President Senghor has already said Biafra had an organic right as a self-governing state to secede from Nigeria.

Roving Biafran emissaries themselves have worked hard to gain diplomatic recognition in Europe. One of them told this reporter in Lisbon, "Once we get diplomatic recognition from African countries, European countries will follow."

Six months ago, Biafrans were confident that Roman Catholic countries—Italy and Malta specifically mentioned—moved by the concern for Biafrans by Pope Paul VI—would accord their small state diplomatic recogntion.

France's gesture therefore could initiate a fresh discussion about these possibilities, though some may well ask: "How long can Biafra survive?"

Associated Press Wirephoto

From war to . . . ?

Biafran refugees flee advancing Nigerian troops. But they and the children they carry face an uncertain future in a land where hundreds starve daily.

Detroit police panel

By the Associated Press

Detroit

All six Negro members of an 11-man mayor's task force created to recruit more Negroes for the Detroit Police Department have resigned.

The resignations came as a result of a feud which began when Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh signed a stop-and-frisk ordinance recently.

The members of the Mayor's task force on police recruiting wrote to Mayor Cavanaugh recently to reiterate demands that he immediately establish a civilian police review board, promote five Negro policemen to the rank of inspector in the five black districts, and issue a police order against racism in the department.

Mayor Cavanaugh agreed to meet only the last demand.

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Officials expected risks in trying to reform Chicago gangs

By William C. Selover
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

When the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) poured nearly a million dollars into Chicago's South Side in an effort to reform two notorious gangs it knew it was taking a calculated risk. But antipoverty officials felt it was worth it.

Now, however, the whole effort has backfired. A sensational Senate investigation has turned up evidence that much of the money went to reinforce the gang structure and to promote illegal activities.

Even high OEO officials concede privately that some of the charges probably are true.

The allegations are serious enough: that OEO funds went to buy guns for the gang members and to obtain bond for jailed gang members. It also was charged that the gang engaged in extortion, narcotics traffic, and murder.

The long-range effect of such disclosures is likely to mean that OEO will rarely, if ever again, be able to engage in innovative and experimental programs to the extent it has in the past. This will mean a complete reversal of the original congressional intent that OEO should be free to try out new and unorthodox methods of helping the poor.

Difficult position

The director of OEO demonstration projects, Gerson Green, who is chiefly responsible for the plan to provide basic education and job training for gang members, admits he is in a difficult position. He and his staff agree that supervision should have been tighter, that some of the individual criticisms probably are justified.

But Mr. Green also points out that the grant was only one of 70 or so similar grants —each designed to reform and to improve social outcasts. None of these other grants have caused such commotion.

Mr. Green is so gloomy about the sensational hearings, held by Sen. John L. McClellan (D) of Akansas, that he is concerned his whole department may be dismantled. Last year, he says, Congress nearly carved away his funds, until friends came to the rescue. Now the prospects of continuing experimentation are not good.

OEO's chief friend in the Senate is Sen. Charles H. Percy (R) of Illinois, who has defended the efforts of OEO to uplift the two gangs, the Blackstone Rangers and the East Side Disciples. Senator Percy appeared before the McClellan permanent investigations subcommittee when the Rev. Arthur Brazier, president of the Woodlawn Organization, testified. The Woodlawn group conceived of the program and coordinated the funding of it.

Basic disagreement

Senator Percy praised the Rev. Mr. Brazier for his efforts in formulating of the idea, which, the Senator suggested, has helped to keep that part of Chicago relatively calm while other sections of the city were seething in disorder.

The Rev. Mr. Brazier made one central point to the Senate investigators.

"It is difficult and often expensive to deal with these problems," he said, "but I would suggest that if we cannot deal with them this way and in other innovative and creative ways as taxpayers, we are going to have to pay for a generation of penitentiary and reformatory confinement together with all of the major causes of welfare and dependency."

At the heart of the controversy is a basic disagreement over the approach to reforming out-of-work, out-of-school youths.

OEO wanted to preserve the gang structure and reform it as an authentic, grassroots organization.

The Chicago police, and certainly the McClellan subcommittee, believe that the gang, as an illegitimate structure, should be broken up and destroyed—then individual youths reformed.

OEO, on the other hand, is operating on the assumption, voiced by many sociologists and criminologists, that the poor must be reached in their own context.

"We believe in translating the position of gang member from within the gang," explained Mr. Green. "Self-governing of the group promotes self-help. They may be doing it badly, but they're doing it."

He concedes that there are enormous risks involved. He is well aware that the Woodlawn project has not reached its goals. But he believes that the trouble has resulted "mainly from harassment by the police."

The police have used every method possible, he says, to try to dismantle the gangs — a tactic, which, he claims, has never worked.

"It is stupid to break down groups," Mr. Green gestures heatedly. "What is the alternative to the group activity? I'd much rather deal with a gang than individual psycopaths."

Theory criticized

Unfortunately, however, in Chicago, theory just didn't work.

One McClellan staff member believes the OEO grant had the effect of "rewarding antisocial behavior. . . . The money will come to you depending on how bad you are."

This source believes that OEO "closed its eyes" to what was really happening.

One of those who testified before the subcommittee, Cook County jail superintendent Winston P. Moore, charged that the program funds allowed gang members to buy guns and pay for bail bonds. Gang leaders, he said, would get young boys to drop out of school to enter training programs. Then the youngsters would have to pass along some of their training allowance to the gang, as kickback money.

In certainly the most alarming testimony, a former member of the Blackstone Rangers, George (Mad Dog) Rose, corroborated Mr. Moore's charges. While OEO was funding the gang, he said, the Blackstone Rangers were building an arsenal of sniper rifles and sawed-off carbines in a Presbyterian church, used as one of four training centers.

He also testified that the minister of the church, the Rev. John Fry, counseled the gang in an extortion racket and relayed an order from an imprisoned member of the gang to kill a trespassing dope peddler.

The Rev. Mr. Fry, who received no OEO funds and was not an official of the program, insisted in subsequent testimony that the charges were "a malicious set of false allegations."

"I hereby call them lies . . . ," he insisted.

And OEO director Bertrand M. Harding scored the committee for being eager "to accept the uncorroborated statements of a Chicago hoodlum who was never a participant in the program."

He said OEO intended to foster the fullest participation of gang members in order to test this method of reclaiming alienated youngsters.

"We at OEO believe it imperative that some means be developed to reclaim these poor, hard-core youth;" he said.

Effects take toll

Few would disagree with Mr. Harding's intent. But already the effects of the hearings are taking a toll in other ways.

Charges and countercharges have been made. No one can be absolutely sure of who is telling the truth. Certainly somebody is lying. The important fact is that many in Congress believe that the charges are true.

Subsequently, the Chicago gang case was raised on the Senate floor by Sen. Frank Lauche (D) of Ohio, in support of an amendment which would virtually dismantle the Head Start program, putting it under state boards of education. The motion carried substantially. Observers credit the McClellan hearings with this move. More such attacks are to be expected.

For this present state of affairs, OEO administrators must assume a serious burden of the blame. All the sensational, headline grabbing testimony will probably never be fully or satisfactorily confirmed or denied.

But one of the chief charges against OEO is reluctantly conceded by its top administrators.

Laxity charged

This charge was put in these terms by a McClellan aide:

"There has been little or no supervision or control in the program. That was the shocking part of it. You would think OEO would be right on top of it."

But OEO was not on top of it.

The original proposal, drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Brazier, called for the staffing of the training program with indigenous personnel, who would be required to conform to rigid standards.

In fact, the criteria were never drawn up. OEO did not insist on this, and the top 21 members of each gang were indiscriminately appointed to the teaching-training positions and immediately put on the payroll..

One OEO official admitted that the "criteria was never developed. . . . We're going to get caught on it," he added.

Another violation charged by the McClellan staff was the provision for community workers to be hired from the University of Chicago. According to the proposal, they would have to pass police check. In fact, they were never hired, and members of the gang were made "community workers"—none of whom could pass a police check.

Students ruled out

OEO officials say that this was an agreed-upon change, that the gang leaders didn't want university students in their neighborhood (even though they were all to be black).

One OEO program administrator who has worked with gangs in Chicago, Dennis Porter, regrets that this change was made, because he feels the student would have played an important role in minimizing police harassment. But OEO officials acceded to the wishes of the gang.

As it is, OEO may not now have another chance. The bright, energetic, hard-working Washington staff is distressed by the McClellan committee tactics. They suggest that the Senator, who has been an opponent of civil-rights legislation, has racist motives in conducting such hearings. They say that the whole effort is reminiscent of the Army-McCarthy hearings. They say that Senator McClellan has been searching for some time for an issue with which to discredit the OEO efforts.

Unfortunately, again, in this case, OEO has managed to discredit itself by its failure to keep close tabs on an admittedly "high-risk" program.

Sale of signs cited

The McClellan committee says that the Woodlawn area of Chicago was quiet during the April riots because of extortion—the gang members, they say, sold signs to merchants which read: "Do not touch," signed "Blackstone Rangers." These were reportedly sold to merchants for $50 to $150 apiece.

"We don't care how they did it," Mr. Green told this reporter. "It worked." This cavalier response to such charges may be symptomatic of an attitude which a majority of Congress will not tolerate.

In the final analysis, this whole affair is likely to prove, once again, that public funds simply cannot be spent in a way which systematically goes counter to the local establishment—in this case the Chicago Police Department.

The answer may be in the use of private funds through large foundations.

But that source is not as yet an abundant spring of support.

Still, ultimately, it may be the only politically acceptable way to continue such experimentation. As Mr. Green said of his department's work: "We're doing the job private foundations should be doing."

On that point, even Senator McClellan might agree.

Everyone 'together' in a free-form festival

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

By David Sterritt
Newport, R.I.

It was singer Richie Havens who helped set the tone of the 1968 Newport Folk Festival, as he greeted the audience during the first evening concert:

"How is everybody?"

"Fine," called several voices.

"That's good for those who are. How's everybody else?"

"Together," cried out a lone spectator, drawing loud applause.

And that's the way the festival was. If the political awareness and topicality that have marked many a past congregation of folk singers were largely (though by no means completely) missing, they were replaced by an attitude even more involving: a feeling of togetherness, the kind of mood evoked by the Beatles' unofficial slogan, "All you need is love."

Last week's first big concert—"gathering" might be a more accurate word—was titled "Free Form Folk," a phrase that pretty well describes the artists who performed, as well. Sitting on stage together were many of the greats of the recent urban folk music revival. They got up to sing when they felt like it, sometimes joining in at the middle of a song, then walking off in the middle of another—as long as there was someone else to carry it on.

What concerts are for

It was what concerts are for. In this day of ultrafidelity stereo equipment and multitrack recordings, there seems to be little need to go out and see a performer do what one can hear him do at home. But the Newport stage was an open meeting-ground for many truly notable folk personalities, free to do their thing spontaneously—alone or in any combination that happened to form. A genuine happening.

Thus it occurred that the Kaleidoscope—a remarkably talented and iconoclastic new electric band from the west coast—did a thoroughly nonelectric version of an ancient folk ballad, "The Greenwood Sidie," complete with recorder and two fiddles. The style fell completely outside the range of the group's usual repertoire, but tonight was an "anything goes" time. Likewise, no eyelids were batted when the group returned later in the program complete with guitars and amplifiers to do another very old folk song, "The Cuckoo," this time in a loud, compelling rock version.

Providing an electronic contrast was guitarist Sandy Bull, who has reworked his perennial composition, "Blend," for an electric instrument: "Electric Blend," of course. Mr. Bull has developed and refined his interest in drone effects and Oriental sounds, areas in which he long preceded the more famous experimenters like Donovan and the Beatles. He is repetitious in his choice of titles, but his music is as new and fresh as ever.

Taj Mahal and his blues band also turned on Festival Field to a swinging electric sound. Mr. Mahal plays a fast-moving harmonica, and sings in a jumping, sometimes raucous style that calls to mind some of the greatest rhythm-and-blues singers.

Nonelectric and more tradition-oriented highlights of the free-form evening included Eric von Schmidt—probably the most talented male singer to emerge from the Boston-Cambridge folk music scene—singing "Beenum & Barley Circus" and "The London Waltz," and joining Fritz Richmond for a few choruses of "Paddy West"—during which many of those on stage joined in. Mr. Mahal—minus amplifiers—also accompanied Mr. von Schmidt on a couple of bluesy numbers.

Mike Cooney sang a whimsical, unaccompanied version of "The Golden Vanity," and Joe Val, Bob Siggins, and Doc Watson provided some toe-tapping country sounds. One of the festival's most interesting spontaneous combinations also formed, consisting of Mike Seeger, Maria Muldaur (formerly Maria D'Amato), and Mimi Fariña. Their set ended with a gentle version of Bob Dylan's "I'll Be Your Baby Tonight."

The traditional Friday and Saturday afternoon workshops provided even more informality, plus a welcome opportunity to hear some natural, unamplfied voices. As always, different things happened at different times. On Friday Arlo Guthrie could be heard singing songs by his late father, Woody Guthrie, in one area, while Pete Seeger and Buell Kazee discussed accompaniment techniques in another. Mr. Siggins and Mr. Val livened things up in the bluegrass banjo section, while Ed Young and the Southern Fife and Drum Corps stole the show at the country blues workshop.

The ballad tree, a workshop area for quiet songs, turned suddenly into a concert hall on Saturday as an enthusiastic crowd refused to allow the Young Tradition — a talented group from England that sings ancient songs with modern harmonies — to leave the stage. And, of course, there were a host of other workshops going all the time. Variety became the keynote.

Fife and drum

Later evening and afternoon concerts were more organized, but proved effective showcases nonetheless for many most talented folk personalities. The trend at Newport has been, over the years, to emphasize more and more the traditional, ethnic types of folk music, playing down commercially oriented performers.

Arlo Guthrie returned with a worthy successor to his long but hilarious "Alice's Restaurant Massacree," one of the hits of last year's festival. The new song's title was never given, but it touched on topics ranging from floods in ancient Egypt to modern governmental procedures—and practically everything in between. Mr. Young and his Southern Fife and Drum Corps — a surprise success—proved visually and musically compelling. Mr. Young plays a cane fife, while his brothers accompany him on bass and snare drum. The unlikely combination produced a unique combination of sophisticated minor-key melodies and primitive but pulsating rhythms.

Libba Cotton, Buell Kazee, Sam Hinton, and Ken Threadgill sang songs stemming from America's oldest musical traditions — those found in the plains and mountains, away from big cities and commercial considerations. Chief Henry Crowdog and Alanis Obomsawin sang and played music of the American and Canadian Indian.

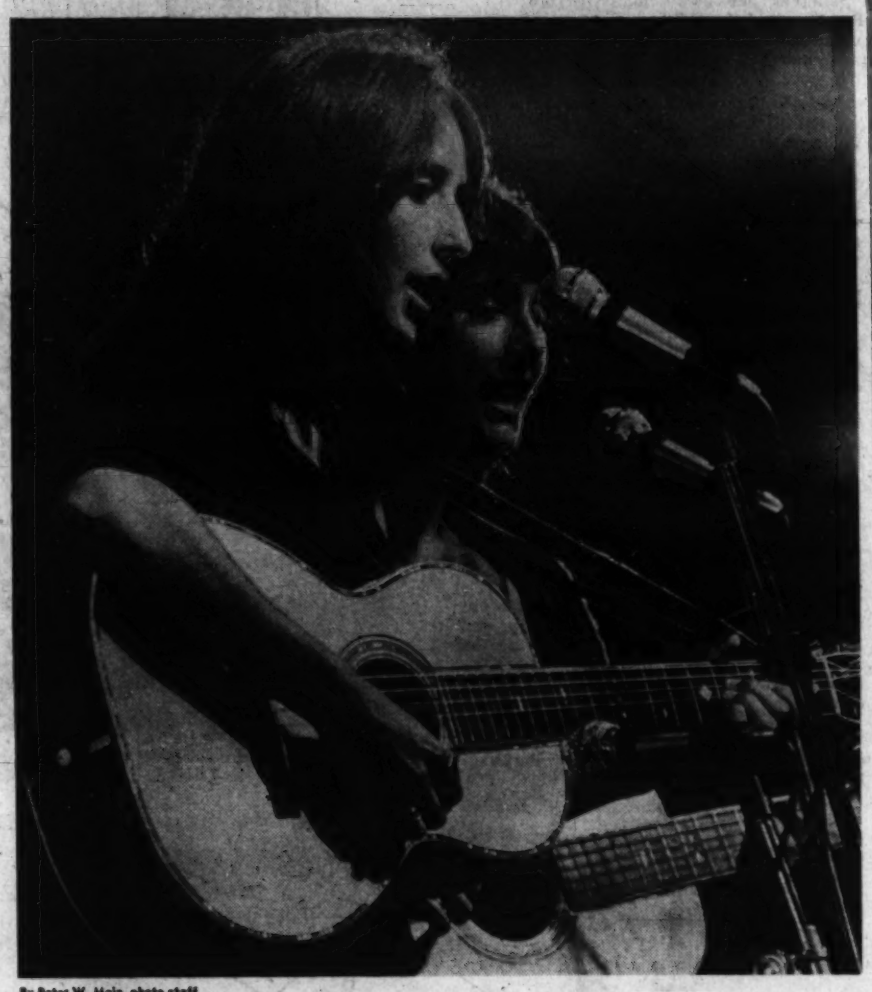
Rocking 'The Cuckoo'

The hitmakers were also well represented, of course. Young Janis Ian sang several of her own compositions, including the well-known "Society's Child."

Joan Baez sang prettily and powerfully, as she never fails to do, while Big Brother and the Holding Company practically vibrated Festival Field to oblivion with loud, ultrarock versions of "The Cuckoo," "Down on Me," and others. The lead singer of this excellent West Coast group, Janis Joplin, has all the control and power of a great blues singer, and her four sidemen are expert in the ways of rock, blues, and wild psychedelia. Were her voice a bit more pleasant-sounding, Miss Joplin could easily nose out her nearest competitors — Grace Slick (of Jefferson Airplane) and Judy Henske — among rock-blues girl singers.

There were many others at the festival, and few proved disappointing. The final event on Sunday was fitting—a tribute to the late Woody Guthrie. Arlo Guthrie, Pete Seeger, Bess Hawes, Alan Lomax, Bernice Reagan, Jack Elliott, Millard Lampell and the Almanac Singers, and many others joined in a free-wheeling medley of Guthrie's songs and prose. "This Land Is Your Land," "This Train," "Talking Dust Bowl," "The Union Maid," "Woody's Rag," and on and on—many of the finest American folk songs, Guthrie compositions all, came to life as a truly impressive group of folk minstrels joined in paying tribute to a great and much-remembered talent.

The free-form festival thus ended on a nostalgic, but joyous, note.



By Peter W. Main, photo staff

Joan Baez, Mimi Farina

These two queens of American urban folk music, who are also sisters, both soloed and sang together during the Newport Folk Festival last week.

By Peter W. Main, photo staff

Ed Young

. . . plays the cane fife. He is also leader of the Southern Fife and Drum Corps, which consists of his two brothers—one of whom plays bass drum, the other snare drum. The trio had a return engagement at Newport this year.

Thar's gold in them deeps!

By John Owen
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Newport, R.I.

Frontier days are here again, and the government is out prospecting.

But this time the frontier is under water —the continental shelves—and the prospecting is going to be more complex and far more expensive than in the early days of the West.

However, the role of the government in exploring the undersea frontier will remain much the same as in the days of the vast land frontier.

At least, this is the opinion of Dr. Henry W. Menard Jr.

Dr. Menard, a geologist at Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, Calif., says: "If you project the government back to when we had a frontier you can predict the government's role."

For example, he cites mapping as a government activity.

Parley held

Dr. Vincent E. McKelvey, a senior economic geologist for the United States Geological Survey, says, "Mineral discovery and development has always been a slow and difficult process, requiring both imagination and sweat in prospecting, and faith, courage, and a willingness to gamble in exploration and development."

Both Dr. McKelvey and Dr. Menard took part in a recent meeting on ocean resources, held at the United States Naval War College in Newport.

"To an ever-increasing degree, mineral exploration and production have had to be based on a foundation of sound knowledge of local geology and the development and application of technology. The need for this as a base for marine operation is acute, for our knowledge of the geology of the sea bottom is scant," says Dr. McKelvey.

Yield pointed out

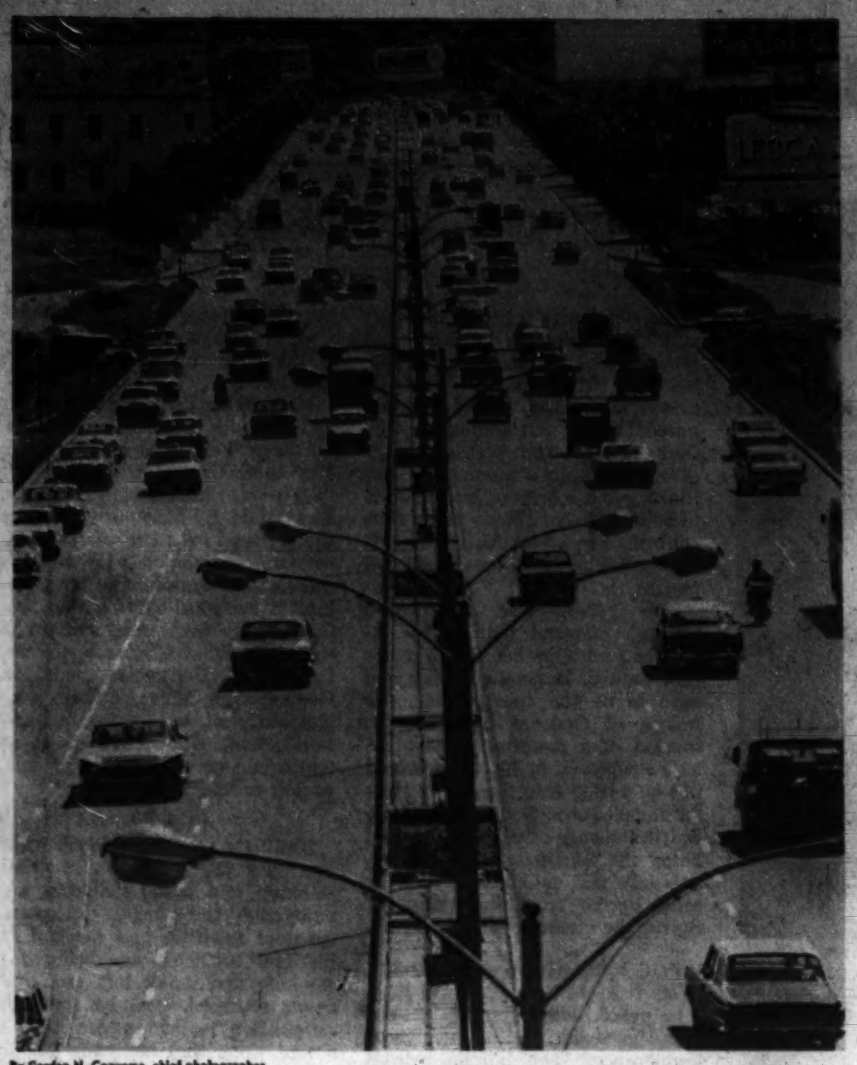
The geologist defines his hopes: "In particular, we hope that bathymetric and geologic mapping of the shelves at a scale of 1-to-250,000, supplemented by systematic geophysical surveys and some geologic drilling, will go forward at a rate adequate to obtain complete coverage within a few decades, for this three-dimensional knowledge is an essential prerequisite to efficient exploration and development."

Dr. Menard says, "When it looks promising the companies will invest their own money."

The government's exploration will be expensive.

"But keep in mind," Dr. McKelvey says, "that the shelves have already yielded more than $3 billion in bonus and royalty return to the federal government from mineral development, and we may confidently expect that the ultimate return will be many, many times greater, provided we lay the groundwork by acquiring knowledge of the geology of the sea bottom and the ways to develop its resources efficiently."

Results will not be immediate.



By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Rush hour in Caracas

This eight-lane superhighway slices through Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. Running arrow-straight from east to west, it cuts between two giant mountain ranges.

Clouds over Turkey

Spread of student-initiated violence raises threat of military intervention to halt disorder

By Sam Cohen
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul

The current wave of violence provoked by extremes of both the Left and Right in Turkey is causing serious concern here about the country's political future.

The concern among many Turks, as expressed openly in the Turkish press and public statements, is that the continuance and spread of the disturbances may lead to a chaotic situation that could in the long run invite the Army to step in.

Very few Turks, including the extremists who are blamed for the recent trouble, would like to see another military regime in Turkey. And observers see no reason at present for an Army coup like the one in 1960 which overthrew the authoritarian and oppressive regime of Adnan Menderes.

However, the drift toward disorder and anarchy, resulting from continuing violence and the division of the nation into two opposing camps, is regarded by many responsible Turks and foreign observers as a grave threat to the political stability and democratic progress achieved in recent years.

Army backing tenuous

The government of Premier Suleyman Demirel has so far had the support of the Army. In fact, troops were called in to stop disturbances in several cases recently.

However there are apprehensions that if serious trouble continues the Army may become reluctant to get involved or certain circles among the military might be tempted to take the matter into their own hands.

The latest wave of violence erupted following the visit of units of the American Sixth Fleet to Istanbul last month. An anti-American demonstration staged by leftist students—some of whom are active members of the Marxist Turkish Workers Party — grew out of hand and visiting United States sailors were splashed with ink and paint, stoned, and even thrown into the sea.

The riots caused serious clashes between students and the police and resulted in one fatality and several injuries. This in turn provoked a series of protest marches and a fresh outbreak of violence, bringing students and riot police face to face in fierce street battles.

Target shifts to Turkey

Thus, the anti-American riots in Istanbul, Ankara, and other cities have turned into leftist manifestations against the authorities and the present regime.

The leftist campaign—aggravated and enlarged by alleged police brutality—brought right-wing extremists into the streets.

The ransacking of newspaper offices, bookstores, restaurants, and nightclubs by wild mobs in the city of Konya was seen as the eruption of a reactionary right-wing movement. For several weeks now, so-called nationalist and religious newspapers and organizations have been crying for a "djihad" (holy war) against the "Communists" and "progressives."

The right-wing demonstrations in Konya reportedly were intended to protest a leftist meeting in that city. But the rioters attacked whatever they considered incompatible with Islamic tradition—from restaurants serving alcoholic beverages to the Lions' Club.

Battle lines drawn

The recent disturbances have resulted in a polarization of the political forces in Turkey. Rightist and leftist extremists have come to the brink of an open clash.

Both blame each other for pushing the country toward disorders. And both are flexing their muscles and preparing for a big showdown when the universities reopen in the fall.

Another result of the current trouble is the weakening of the government's authority, particularly in view of the failure of the riot police to cope with the demonstrations. The students have become almost immune to the riot police and only Army units seem able to control them.

The whole thing puts the present right-wing government in an embarrassing situation. Leftist students, now preparing for a long struggle against the government, are demanding the resignation of Mr. Demirel, whom they describe as "the tool of American imperialism."

Right wing criticized

Letting the students and their supporters get to the streets and continuously harass the authorities would damage Mr. Demirel's authority and prestige as well as cause counteraction from rightist extremists. Preventing them from staging demonstrations by using force might provoke bloodshed.

Mr. Demirel's position toward the right-wing extremists is also delicate. His justice Party has the support of most of these conservatives.

So far, the government has tolerated the rightest activities and even given material support to so-called nationalist groups which are supposed to fight communism. The government has tried to play down the role played by the rightists during the recent riots in Konya.

This attitude has provoked sharp criticism from the opposition parties, including Ismet Inonu's Republican People's Party, and the intellectuals. The National Security Council, grouping top commanders, has also taken a serious view of the activities of the right-wing extremists.

The key question now is how Mr. Demirel will act to avoid further violence and clashes between the two hostile groups or between the extremists and the police. "We shall not permit that our democratic system be drowned in the streets," Mr. Demirel said. From whatever side they come, disorders and unlawful acts will be barred."

This will be a tough job and will need tactful handling, observers feel.

Failure would be disastrous for all the political progress achieved in recent years. The leading daily, Milliyet, commented: "The continuance of unrest and tension may create conditions favorable for a military intervention—and the end of democracy in Turkey."

★Soviet troop pullout seen in Czechoslovakia

Continued from Page 1

made a major concession in agreeing now to meet their bloc critics. The balanced view is that they have not.

Mr. Dubcek has never declared himself against meetings of all the parties in the Communist union. His refusal to go to the mid-July Warsaw meeting was based on the view that it was designed as a tribunal in which the five would sit in judgment on Czechoslovakia's internal affairs.

He made it clear that the Czechoslovak party was ready for bilateral talks—like those with the Russians—with any and all of the others. He added that if these achieved better understanding without impinging on his own party's sovereignty, then he was ready for wider, multilateral talks on the whole field of interparty relations and cooperation.

An authoritative spokesman confirmed to this writer that if either major concessions over Czechoslovak internal affairs or deadlock had arisen in the talks with the Russians, the Czechoslovaks would never have agreed to the Bratislava meeting.

This new meeting, moreover—like the one just ended in the Slovak border village of Cierna Nad Tisou — is to take place on Czechoslovak territory. It is quite unlike the March summit meeting in Dresden outside the country, to which the Prague leaders were virtually summoned to defend themselves just after their ouster of ex-President Antonin Novotny.

Czechoslovak party officials are not crowing. But they are clearly gratified. The talks were steered away from collision course and both sides gained something.

Persistence vowed

The Czechoslovaks, apparently, gained more than the other side. They appear to have chalked up what not only they themselves but the most experienced observers here of Soviet affairs are terming a "measured success."

We realize again, said President Ludvik Svoboda in a television address to the nation after the talks, that we alone could do nothing in today's divided world. We know where we belong and we mean it honestly and sincerely.

But the President, referring to Czechoslovakia's new internal democracy, was also able to say: We shall not abandon the path we have taken. We shall consistently continue to pursue it.

The internal democracy was seen in action on Prague's streets later that evening.

Groups of young people paraded with placards and shouted demands to be told more of the talks. A crowd of some thousands gathered in the Old Town Square to be addressed by Josef Smrkovsky, one of the leading reformers and a delegate in the talks.

There was some heckling and occasional shouts of "surrender." Questioners wanted to know why Yugoslavia and Romania were not invited to Bratislava. Answer: Neither country was at the Warsaw meeting; and Yugoslavia is not a member of the Warsaw Pact or the bloc alliance generally.

Where was Dubcek? Answer: He is very, very tired; and, indeed, in the TV pictures from Cierna he looked it.

The real point, however, was that the meeting was held, free speech prevailed, and there was not a policeman in sight. Something like this has not been seen in the Communist bloc before.

South Yemen security totters

By the Associated Press

Taiz, Yemen

The revolt in South Yemen appears to have become a grave danger to the regime of President al Shaabi.

Abdullah Saleh Sabaak, commander of the South Yemen Republic's security forces, led more than 200 of his men across the border into Yemen and said they refused to fight any longer against the rebels trying to overthrow President al Shaabi.

"It was not clear any more for whom and for what we were fighting," Commander Sabaak told newsmen. He was followed by 20 top Army officers who brought their weapons and considerable supplies of ammunition.

Poles tally youth crime

By the Associated Press

Warsaw

Lt. Col. Kazimierz Baszak, head of the juvenile division of the Polish police, has reported that his office investigated 66,100 juvenile crimes last year, 4,500 more than during the previous 12-month period.

Soviet population up

By the Associated Press

Moscow

Moscow News, the Soviet English-language newspaper, says the Soviet Union's population as of July 1 totaled about 238 million. This was compared with a 1913 figure of 159.2 million.

AMUSEMENTS

WALPOLE, MASS.

NICHOLAS ABRAHAM — whose new policy at his 4 Seasons Arena, Walpole, is to bring in the best of the big bands. Woody Herman is slated for the nights of Aug. 5 and 6.

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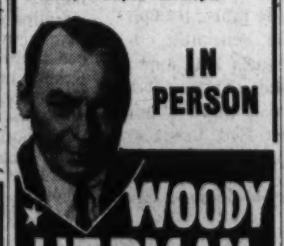

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LENOX, MASS.

AUGUST 4
10:30 am THEATRE
BOSTON SINFONIETTA
Music by Mozart, Bach, Dvorák
All Seats $2.00

2:30 pm SHED
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
WILLIAM STEINBERG conductor
Wagner: 'Meistersinger' Overture
Rachmaninoff: Paganini variations
Boïet
Mahler: Symphony no. 1

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9
7 pm SHED
Weekend Prelude
Music by Poulenc, Bruckner, Pinkham, Britten and Debussy
BERKSHIRE BOY CHOIR

9 pm SHED
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
CHARLES WILSON conductor
Glinka: Ruslan and Ludmila
Rimsky-Korsakov: Sheherazade
Rachmaninoff: Piano concerto no. 3
Bachauer

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10
10:30 am SHED
BSO—Open Rehearsal
All Seats $2.00

8 pm SHED
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ERICH LEINSDORF conductor
Wagner: Siegfried Idyll
Strauss: Also sprach Zarathustra
Rachmaninoff: Piano concerto no. 2
Bachauer

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11
10:30 am THEATRE
BOSTON SYMPHONY CHAMBER PLAYERS
Music by Webern, Dahl, Varese, Martinu
All Seats $2.00

2:30 pm SHED
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ERICH LEINSDORF conductor
Brahms program
Tragic overture op. 81
Variations on a theme by Haydn
Piano concerto no. 2
Bachauer

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Programs subject to change.

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PETER HERO pianist
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AUGUST 20
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AUGUST 4
ELECTRONIC MUSIC
Smiley: Eclipse
Gaburo: Lemon Drops For Harry
Randall: Lyric variations for violin and computer (variations I - XIV only)
Davidovsky: Synchronisms no. 3
Ligeti: Articulations
Brown: Times Five
9 pm MAIN LAWN

MONDAY, AUGUST 5
BERKSHIRE MUSIC CENTER ORCHESTRA
GUNTHER SCHULLER conductor
Kirchner: Concerto for violin, cello, ten winds and percussion (1960)
Krenek: Horizon Circled
•TRYTHALL: CONTINUUMS
Powell: Immobiles, I, II, III, IV
Blacher: Orchester Ornamente
8 pm THEATRE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6
CHAMBER MUSIC
Maneri: Chamber Piece for Woodwinds, Brass and Percussion (1968)
Harris: Ludus (1966)
•DE VOTO: THE DISTINGUISHED THING (Concerto #3 for Piano and 12 instruments)
•McKINLEY: PREMISES AND EXPOSITIONS
London: Portraits of Three Ladies (American) (1967)
8 pm THEATRE

WED., AUGUST 7
BERKSHIRE MUSIC CENTER •ORCHESTRA AND VOCAL FELLOWS
ERICH LEINSDORF conductor
Schönberg: Die Glückliche Hand
Members of The Berkshire Music Center Fellowship Program
MICHAEL TILSON THOMAS conductor
•'ELEPHANT STEPS'— a new opera
Music by Stanley Silverman
Libretto by Richard Foreman
8 pm THEATRE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8
CHAMBER MUSIC
Imbrie: String Quartet no. 3 (1957)
Schwantner: Chronicon for Bassoon and Piano (1967)
Moss: Exchanges (1968)
Xenakis: Eonta (1964)
Cogan: Whirl . . . da (I) (1967)
8 pm THEATRE

SAT., AUGUST 10
FACULTY RECITAL
Ives: Sonatas for Violin and Piano
PAUL ZUKOFSKY, violin
GILBERT KALISH, piano
2:30 pm THEATRE

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11
BOSTON SYMPHONY CHAMBER PLAYERS
Music by Webern, Dahl, Varese, Martinu
10.30 am THEATRE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Home Forum

Saturday, August 3, 1968

The 'high hall garden'

It was not far away. We had only to walk through the little wooded hollow known as the Goosepit, cross the brook and the cowslip meadow and then, as we climbed the last stile and dropped down into the lane, there were the twisted chimney stacks and high timbered gables of the old Elizabethan house lifting pleasantly from the clustered trees ahead of us.

One of its garden gates—the one we most often used—opened onto this shady, crab-apple-strewn alley. A small iron wicket with a bell-shaped weight suspended on the inner side, it closed behind us with a somber clang, leaving us standing in a dark wilderness of shrubbery, a dim green tunnel of a path winding away mysteriously before us between high twisted box and yew, juniper and laurel.

Or we could reach the house by another, more informal, route, as we did the first time I ever saw it. We were delivering—or were supposed to be delivering—a business letter from our father, and we took a so-called shortcut (I believe we must have been trespassing) through the boggy clearings of a thick wood lit only by the frail rose gleam of ragged robin and loosestrife. There was no real path. We pushed our way through hemlock and briar, scrambled up a mossy bank, and then all at once, over the lip of the ferny hollow, found ourselves looking out across smooth green lawns to the old black and white timbered house with its dipping roofs, its overhanging stories and small-paned lattices, all as still as a dream in the golden evening light.

♦ ♦ ♦

This, had I but known it, was a moment I was to keep for all time, so that now, whenever I think of Great Ote Hall, it is still that same hour, with sweet dewy scents in the air and the tall oaks holding out their branches over a low light of summer sunset. At our feet, on the brambled edge of the lawn, a small pond looked up at the sky with a still silver luminance; there was the secretive rustling of moorhens and now and then the solemn plop of twigs or acorns into the water, while the birds sang quietly, strangely, as if a spell hung over the ancient place.

I had been reading Tennyson earlier and I thought to myself:

"Birds in the high hall garden
When twilight was falling,
Maud, Maud, Maud, Maud,
They were crying and calling."

For there was one bird singing just like that—"Maud! Maud! Maud . . . Maud . . . " sharply sweet and clear, and then more softly, very gravely.

I remember thinking that it must have been to just such a house that Maud herself "came back from abroad," and I tried to picture her here, in the flowery walks of this high hall garden—not high at all really, but seeming so from the secret hidden dell in which we children stood.

But alas, Tennyson's heroine was only fictional. In fact, a far less shadowy person for imagination to conjure up could easily have been Gloriana, the indomitable Queen Elizabeth the First, who reputedly stayed here on one of her stately Progresses; or, more likely still, Selina, the widowed Countess of Huntingdon, who threw in her lot with Wesley and Whitefield and devoted her life to religious work, building chapels throughout the country.

♦ ♦ ♦

Selina was the second of three daughters and co-heiresses of Washington Shirley, second Earl Ferrers, and it must have been with pleasure and relief that she left her London home in Park Street to retire to this, her country retreat. Although indeed, even here the Countess was busy, fitting up one of the rooms of the house as an oratory and later, in 1778, building Ote Hall Chapel at Wivelsfield which still contains, I believe, the original pulpit from Selina's chamber.

But best of all, without a doubt, would have been to meet that "merry flock of children" (though I had not heard of them at the time of my own childhood) who lived here in the 1720's. Their names were Elizabeth, Frances and William, Judith and John, Harriet and Maria. They had a charming mother and their father was that William Shirley who, as recorded in the Sussex Archaeological Collections, sold the house to one Francis Warden and, in the autumn of 1731, after 11 years of law practice in England, went to Boston, where he was appointed Advocate General of the Admiralty Court and eventually, some ten years later, Governor of Massachusetts.

♦ ♦ ♦

Francis Warden stated in his will, dated 1784, "In the early part of my life I received many favours and improvements in my profession of the law from my friend, William Shirley, he residing at Otehall in Wivelsfield and being the Lord of the Manor of Otehall. On his quitting and going over to Boston in New England and being appointed Governor there, he sold the said manor, capital mansion house and estate unto me and my heirs, now in the tenure of the Dowager Countess of Huntingdon and John Brazier. I bequeath it to Thomas Shirley, Governor of the Leeward Islands, the only son of William Shirley."

And so for a while the house came back into the family again. Thomas, this one surviving son, had been born in the Bahamas, of which, in 1758, his father had been appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.

There are still current in the neighborhood many traditionary anecdotes of William Shirley during his occupancy of Ote Hall. A man of strong character, "charitably disposed and of great hospitality," he was famous among his friends for his many acts of kindness and generosity; so great in fact was their regret upon learning that he was about to leave Ote Hall that "when the time arrived for his doing so, although he set off at midnight, they testified their regard . . . by accompanying him in a body to the boundary of the parish and there leaving him."

By journeying at night he had hoped to avoid ceremony. "I wish to go quietly and without ostentation," he is quoted as saying, "for although this call to a new life is urgent, yet my heart is sore at leaving the land of my fathers, perhaps for ever."

♦ ♦ ♦

I wonder if Governor Shirley at his desk in Boston, amid all the hustle and bustle of his busy days, ever found his thoughts wandering back to this quiet old house amongst the Sussex fields. And the children—did they remember how happy they had been here? I like to think of them playing about the delightful oak-beamed rooms with battledore and shuttlecock, perhaps, or making cowslip balls in the meadow where we, too, gathered them as children. For, according to an old "Suruay and Ground Plote of y Demesne landes of y mannr of Otehall" with its fields painted yellow and its faded green woods drawn with little pointed trees like trees out of a Noah's Ark, the cowslip meadow was there even in those days.

The house has had its ups and downs but it still stands, in all its beauty, at the end of the long lane. And I think we can be certain that, whatever memories the Shirleys took away with them overseas to Boston, one of the most treasured was this exquisite English home of theirs, standing remote and serene in its tranquil garden.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT

By courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago

"MOTHER AND CHILD": *Pastel on paper by Mary Cassatt*

Mary Cassatt, born in Pittsburgh in 1845, was the daughter of a banker. As a child she lived with her family in Paris for five years. About 1868 she decided to become a painter, and a little later went once again to Europe, to study. Settling in Paris in 1874, she discovered the art of Degas. She wrote: "I used to go and flatten my nose against the [picture dealer's] window and absorb all I could of his art. It changed my life. . . ."

At Degas' invitation she began (in 1879) to exhibit with the Impressionists. She worked mostly in oil paint and pastel, but in the 1890's she began to use the mediums of drypoint, aquatint and color etching.

The work by her shown here is in The Art Institute of Chicago. It illustrates well the tenderness with which this artist could picture the relationship between mother and child. The mother's firm care in holding the child is drawn with understanding, and the child is observed with an extraordinary accuracy.

Mary Cassatt's use of pastel in streaks is close to Degas' use of it. Her application of oil paint, in a slightly oily shimmer, seems closer to Manet or the early Monet.

CHRISTOPHER ANDREAE

Sky lines

Light,
And the sky is bending,
Bending near and new—
Almost as if my hand could reach
And touch the blue.

Night,
And the nearness still
Falls close upon the land—
Almost as if a star could lean
And touch my hand.

MAY GRAY

Genuine, lasting satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Satisfaction is a legitimate pursuit. The question is how and where to obtain it. Many people believe that tobacco, alcoholic drinks, sensuality, stimulants, and narcotics give satisfaction. But do they really? The pleasure they give their users is momentary and illusory and sooner or later results in depression and diminishing self-control. Far from satisfying, it augments harmful, insatiable appetites.

The search for satisfaction through material indulgences indicates a misapprehension of man's real nature. If people understood man to be the spiritual idea, or image, of God, as he really is, instead of a material personality, as he appears to be, they would not be misled into turning to matter for pleasure. God being infinite Spirit, the only substance, and man being the spiritual image of God, the only real satisfaction there is must derive from the things of Spirit, the elements of true being.

♦ ♦ ♦

Paul said (Galatians 5:22, 23), "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." The human being's active expression of his native, God-given qualities fills him with deep satisfaction. For instance, who has ever expressed kindness and compassion to others and not felt warm gratification? Because spiritual qualities constitute everyone's real selfhood, they are ever present in human consciousness and can always be expressed. As one does this more and more, he increasingly enjoys the genuine, lasting satisfaction that derives from Christly living.

♦ ♦ ♦

In fact, as a person expresses Spirit's attributes, he embodies divine power and therefore finds his whole human experience enriched. Good health, productive business activity, harmonious home life, and adequate funds are the natural result. What a contrast with the degrading and deteriorating effects of physical stimulants and sensuality!

But above all, living Spirit's nature enables one to discern ever more clearly his real identity. He begins to recognize that because God is always satisfied and man is the idea of God, man is ever satisfied.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 519): "Deity was satisfied with His work. How could He be otherwise, since the spiritual creation was the outgrowth, the emanation, of His infinite self-containment and immortal wisdom?" Thus man reflects God's own satisfaction and sees only what God sees, the infinite good Deity has made. In God's spiritual universe there is no possibility of nor cause for dissatisfaction. Knowledge of these truths is a primary source of true, lasting satisfaction.

♦ ♦ ♦

Until the writer learned what real joy is, he believed that smoking and social drinking are enjoyable. As he began to express spiritual qualities and awaken to his real selfhood, all desire for smoking and drink left him and never returned. And he found a satisfaction he had never known before—one that has endured.

Christ Jesus' promise stands for all time (Matthew 5:6), "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

Probity

The cucumbers on this sunny slope
Never pose as cantaloupe.

Likewise the bearded boys I know
Speak their true selves, fortissimo.

The cannier critics never state
That Shakespeare's aim was to placate.

And no one fears that Bach amended
His heart to have it comprehended.

Even Polonius bared his creed
And to himself was true. Indeed

So far as I can hear or see
Time rings with man's integrity.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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La satisfaction véritable et durable

[*This is a French translation of "Genuine, lasting satisfaction," appearing on this page*]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Il est légitime de chercher à être satisfait. La question est de savoir comment nous y arrivons et où nous trouvons cette satisfaction. Beaucoup de gens croient que le tabac, les boissons alcoolisées, la sensualité, les excitants et les drogues leur apporteront du plaisir. Mais l'apportent-ils réellement? Le plaisir qu'ils apportent à ceux qui en font usage est temporaire et illusoire et est suivi, tôt ou tard, par la dépression et la diminution du contrôle de soi-même. Au lieu d'apporter la satisfaction il accroit les appétits avilissants et insatiables.

Rechercher la satisfaction en s'adonnant à des plaisirs matériels, prouve que l'on ne comprend pas le véritable être de l'homme. Si l'on comprenait que l'homme est l'idée spirituelle ou image de Dieu, ce qu'il est en réalité, au lieu de croire qu'il est une personnalité humaine, ce qu'il paraît être, nous ne nous égarerions pas en nous tournant vers la matière pour y trouver le plaisir. Puisque Dieu est Esprit infini, la seule substance, et que l'homme est l'image spirituelle de Dieu, la seule satisfaction qui soit provient forcément des choses de l'Esprit, les constituants de l'être véritable.

♦ ♦ ♦

Paul dit (Galates 5:22, 23) : « Mais le fruit de l'Esprit, c'est l'amour, la joie, la paix, la patience, la bonté, la bénignité, la fidélité, la douceur, la tempérance. » Lorsque les hommes expriment activement ces qualités innées, données par Dieu, cela leur apporte une satisfaction profonde. Par exemple, quel est celui qui, ayant manifesté de la bienveillance et de la compassion à l'égard des autres, n'en a pas ressenti un profond contentement? Parce que les qualités spirituelles constituent le véritable moi de chacun de nous, ces qualités sont constamment présentes dans la conscience humaine et peuvent toujours être exprimées. Au fur et à mesure que nous les vivons toujours davantage, nous jouissons dans une plus grande mesure de la satisfaction véritable et durable qui découle d'une façon de vivre inspirée par l'esprit-Christ.

♦ ♦ ♦

En fait, lorsqu'une personne exprime les attributs de l'Esprit, elle manifeste le pouvoir divin et, par conséquent, découvre que son existence humaine tout entière s'enrichit. Une bonne santé, un travail rémunérateur et utile, une vie familiale harmonieuse, et des disponibilités suffisantes en sont le résultat naturel. Quel contraste en regard des effets dégradants et avilissants qui résultent de l'usage des excitants et de la sensualité.

Mais, par dessus tout, exprimer la nature de l'Esprit nous permet de discerner de plus en plus clairement notre véritable identité. Nous commençons à voir que, puisque Dieu est toujours satisfait et l'homme toujours l'idée de Dieu, par conséquent l'homme est constamment satisfait.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne*, écrit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 519) : « La Divinité était satisfaite de Son œuvre. Comment aurait-Elle pu ne pas l'être, puisque la création spirituelle était la conséquence, l'émanation de Sa propre capacité infinie et de Sa sagesse immortelle? » Il s'ensuit que l'homme reflète la propre satisfaction de Dieu et voit seulement ce que Dieu voit, le bien infini que la Divinité a créé. Dans l'univers spirituel de Dieu, il n'y a ni possibilité ni cause de mécontentement. La connaissance de ces vérités est une des causes premières de satisfaction véritable et durable.

♦ ♦ ♦

Avant que l'auteur ne comprenne ce qu'est la vraie joie, il croyait que tant l'habitude de fumer que celle de boire en société étaient agréables. Tandis qu'il commençait à exprimer des qualités spirituelles et à s'éveiller à son moi véritable, le désir de fumer et de boire le quitta et ne revint jamais. Et, grâce à cela il éprouva une satisfaction qu'il n'avait jamais connue auparavant—une satisfaction permanente.

La promesse de Christ Jésus est valable pour tous les temps (Matthieu 5:6) : « Heureux ceux qui ont faim et soif de la justice, car ils seront rassasiés! »

*Christian Science: prononcer 'kristiənn 'salənss.

La traduction française du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" par Mary Baker Eddy existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les salles de lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Echte, bleibende Befriedigung

[*This is a German translation of "Genuine, lasting satisfaction," appearing on this page*]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich]

Das Streben nach Befriedigung ist berechtigt. Die Frage ist, wie und wo man sie erlangen kann. Viele Menschen glauben, daß Tabak, Alkohol, Sinnlichkeit, Stimulanzien und Narkotika Befriedigung verschaffen. Aber tun sie das wirklich? Der Genuß, den sie gewähren, ist vorübergehend und illusorisch und führt früher oder später zu Depressionen und verminderter Selbstbeherrschung. Er ist weit davon entfernt, Befriedigung zu verschaffen, und steigert vielmehr schädliche, unstillbare Begierden.

Die Suche nach Befriedigung durch materielle Genüsse deutet auf ein mangelndes Verständnis von dem wahren Wesen des Menschen hin. Wenn es allgemein verstanden werden würde, daß der Mensch in Wirklichkeit die geistige Idee, das Ebenbild Gottes ist und nicht eine materielle Persönlichkeit, wie es den Anschein hat, so würden die Menschen nicht dazu verleitet werden, Genuß in der Materie zu suchen. Da Gott unendlicher Geist, die einzige Substanz ist und da der Mensch das geistige Ebenbild Gottes ist, muß die einzig wahre Befriedigung, die es gibt, von den Dingen des Geistes kommen, den Grundlagen des wahren Seins.

♦ ♦ ♦

Paulus sagte (Galater 5:22): „Die Frucht aber des Geistes ist Liebe, Freude, Friede, Geduld, Freundlichkeit, Gütigkeit, Glaube, Sanftmut, Keuschheit." Wenn der einzelne die ihm innewohnenden, von Gott verliehenen Eigenschaften tätig zum Ausdruck bringt, wird er von tiefer Zufriedenheit erfüllt. Wer hat nicht zum Beispiel tiefe Befriedigung verspürt, wenn er anderen gegenüber Güte und Mitgefühl gezeigt hat? Da geistige Eigenschaften die wirkliche Selbstheit des einzelnen ausmachen, sind sie im menschlichen Bewußtsein immer gegenwärtig und können stets ausgedrückt werden. Wenn wir das mehr und mehr tun, werden wir uns in zunehmendem Maße der echten, bleibenden Zufriedenheit erfreuen, die sich aus christusgemäßem Leben ergibt.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ja, wenn wir die Attribute des Geistes zum Ausdruck bringen, verkörpern wir göttliche Macht und sehen unsere ganze menschliche Erfahrung bereichert. Gute Gesundheit, eine produktive Tätigkeit, ein harmonisches Familienleben und angemessene finanzielle Mittel sind die natürliche Folge. Welch ein Gegensatz zu den erniedrigenden und schädlichen Wirkungen physischer Stimulanzien und der Sinnlichkeit!

Doch wenn wir das Wesen des Geistes in unserem Leben zum Ausdruck bringen, sind wir vor allem in der Lage, unsere wirkliche Identität immer deutlicher wahrzunehmen. Wir kommen zu der Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch stets zufrieden ist, weil Gott stets zufrieden ist und der Mensch die Idee Gottes ist.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft*, schreibt in ihrem Buch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 519): „Die Gottheit war zufrieden mit ihrem Werk. Wie könnte sie auch anders als zufrieden sein, da ihr Erzeugnis, die geistige Schöpfung, der Ausfluß ihres unendlichen Selbstgenüges und ihrer unsterblichen Weisheit war?" Somit spiegelt der Mensch Gottes eigene Zufriedenheit wider und sieht nur, was Gott sieht, das unendliche Gute, das die Gottheit geschaffen hat. In Gottes geistigem Universum gibt es keine Möglichkeit oder Ursache für Unzufriedenheit. Die Kenntnis dieser Wahrheiten ist eine unmittelbare Quelle wahrer, bleibender Zufriedenheit oder Befriedigung.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ehe der Verfasser verstehen lernte, was wirkliche Freude ist, glaubte er, daß Rauchen und Trinken in Gesellschaft Freude bereitet. Als er geistige Eigenschaften auszudrücken und zu seiner wahren Selbstheit zu erwachen begann, verließ ihn das Verlangen nach Rauchen und Trinken, und er verspürte es nie wieder. Und er fand eine Befriedigung, die er nie zuvor gekannt hatte—die bleibend war.

Christi Jesu Verheißung gilt für alle Zeiten (Matthäus 5:6): „Selig sind, die da hungert und dürstet nach der Gerechtigkeit, denn sie sollen satt werden."

*Christian Science: sprich: kr'istjən s'aiəns.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Es kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Saturday, August 3, 1968

Clockwise, starting top left: Nixon, Humphrey, Rockefeller, and Romney; top center: Reagan; right center: Kennedy; left center: Wallace

'Apart from the tragedy, the preconvention period has been a useful one'

The campaign, jolt by jolt

MIAMI CHICAGO
Road to the conventions 8

A convention-eve look at the 1968 U.S. presidential campaign thus far spotlights three major factors at work:

- **The McCarthy entrance**
- **The Johnson withdrawal**
- **The Kennedy assassination**

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

IT WAS JUST A YEAR AGO. RICHARD M. NIXON was being interviewed in his Wall Street law office, and he had reached a point of summation. "Events," he said, "will be the controlling factor in the upcoming presidential campaign."

Recently Mr. Nixon reminded me of his earlier remarks and added: "Look what has happened. The President dropped out. Then the Paris peace talks started. Then there was the assassination of Robert Kennedy. And there has been much more."

Indeed, there has been much more. For a reporter who has traveled the long campaign route, there has to be a moment to pause and ponder these events, a moment to review the past and look ahead. It is a moment to ask oneself a few questions:

What was the biggest surprise?

The President's announcement of his decision not to run again. I remember the moment. I was standing with several newsmen around a TV set in a television studio in Milwaukee. It was the Sunday night before the Wisconsin presidential primary, and the President was speaking.

One newsman observed that he thought the President would not be a candidate. The others derided this comment. Of course he would run again. Above everything else the President would want to vindicate himself at the polls in November. To think that he would step out was just silly. So the comments went.

Then the President dropped his bombshell. Only an hour before several of us had made an assessment of the Wisconsin primary on a TV panel show. Now our words were worthless, made quickly obsolete by this new, almost unbelievable event.

What about the Kennedy assassination?

One hesitates to speak of this terrible tragedy in terms of whether it was a surprise. But it must be said that reporters who were traveling with Senator Kennedy frequently spoke of the risks he took. Often they expressed concern over the way he exposed himself to the crowds and over his lack of security protection.

I recall in Vincennes, Ind., that as he moved along the fence at the airport, touching hands, one reporter said it somehow reminded him of President Kennedy shaking hands at the airport in Dallas in one of his final appearances before that assassination.

The next day in another Indiana city, police, armed with rifles, were stationed on nearby roofs as the Senator spoke in the square below.

Have we learned anything from the assassination?

Certainly the candidates now are being provided with more security. But there is every evidence that the presidential nominees will continue to expose themselves to the crowds. Perhaps it has to be. Mr. Nixon says, "The people must be able to talk with the candidate, shake his hand, get to know him."

I asked Mr. Nixon about the threat of assassination. He said that this was a risk that candidates must take.

Last year I was close to Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey when on several occasions on his European trip he was peppered by eggs and vegetables. Once a paint bomb just missed him and some of the drops fell on my clothing.

That night, after the paint-bomb incident at the Rome Opera House, the Vice-President was warned that should he make an appearance the next day in Florence, even worse things could happen there.

It was at that time that Mr. Humphrey said this to aides who were expressing their anxieties: "A long time ago Mrs. Humphrey and I talked this all over — that we were in public life and that there were risks of this nature. We both know that something can happen. But we have learned to live with this." He then went on to Florence.

Obviously, the Vice-President is not likely to curtail his campaigning because of the risks.

But can the subject just be left there?

Personally, I would prefer that the candidates do most of their campaigning on radio and TV this year.

There could be speeches, too, where complete security could probably be provided. And there could be motorcades, too, but with the candidate staying inside or under a bubbletop.

It is a tragedy, of itself, that we can no longer let our leaders walk among us freely. To do otherwise really inhibits our democratic processes.

But until the climate changes in this country, I would come down on the side of providing effective protection. This society just can't afford to take the chance of losing its leaders and potential leaders. We have too few of that caliber.

But wasn't Senator Kennedy a little foolhardy in the way he exposed himself to the crowds?

Perhaps there were some excesses there. Perhaps another way of saying it was that he was very trusting. And he was also very brave.

One evening, just 10 days before the assassination and 3 days before the Oregon primary, the Senator came over to my table in a Portland restaurant. We talked of his motorcade appearance in Los Angeles of a couple of nights before.

"You touched at least 10,000 hands," I said. He smiled and showed us his small but particularly strong hands. Had he been scratched? someone asked. A little, the Senator said, but the scratches were gone now. "I'm a quick healer," he said, again smiling. Later I remembered this with hope when there was still a question whether he would survive.

What were the other major surprises thus far?

Readers really need no reminders. They, along with reporters, were surprised when Gov. George Romney of Michigan dropped out of the New Hampshire primary. Also when New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller did everything and said everything that a prospective candidate should do or say and then said he would not be a candidate — only to enter the race ultimately. The entry of both Sens. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and Robert Kennedy into the race came as surprises, too.

Anything else in the way of surprises?

Yes, during the early moments after President Johnson made his announcement of noncandidacy I really thought this gave the advantage in getting the presidential nomination to Senator Kennedy over Vice-President Humphrey. I tended to underrate the administration's ability to hold the delegates. It seemed to me that the President as a lame duck would be without sufficient power to do so. But the President and Vice-President, together, were able to hold the reins.

Much of the credit for this must go to the Humphrey campaign managers, Sens. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma and Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota. They moved quickly to communicate with party leaders across the country. When they were able to elicit statements of support for Mr. Humphrey from several key big-city mayors, it became clear that the Kennedy tide would be turned back.

What was the biggest upset in the primaries?

It had to be the McCarthy win over Senator Kennedy in Oregon. It will rank with the Kefauver victory over Stevenson in the 1956 Minnesota primary as one of the biggest election upsets of primary history.

But let's not forget the Rockefeller write-in victory in the Massachusetts primary. That was a big one, too.

How would you characterize the campaign?

It has been an exciting period, much in contrast to the rather dull political exercise of 1964. The conventions still hold prospects of excitement, too.

What candidate has done most to shape events?

Senator McCarthy. His successes dramatically illustrated the wide extent of dissent over Vietnam and unhappiness with the President. The Senator certainly did much to convince the President that he should not run again. And he doubtless was most persuasive in getting Mr. Johnson to step up his efforts to get to the negotiation table.

Of course, Senator McCarthy's campaign provided an outlet for political aspirations of a large segment of the nation's youth. This alone was a significant achievement.

How would you assess the campaign?

The Kennedy assassination has made assessments most difficult. Looking at that senseless act, one can easily conclude that the whole political exercise has been fruitless.

But apart from the tragedy, the preconvention period has been a useful one. The British historian, D. W. Brogan, sees these political exercises as a part of the American peaceful revolution, when Americans let off a lot of steam and then, feeling better, they finally come together behind the newly elected president.

It is not quite so simple as that. But there is much in what Professor Brogan says. And there have been candidates this year — particularly Senators McCarthy and Kennedy, former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, and Governor Rockefeller — who have been helpful in providing outlets for a lot of people with a variety of viewpoints to let off steam. And there have been "noncandidates" like Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

Dissidents have found champions. That does make them feel better.

Thus, the democratic processes have been served quite well by what has gone on during the past few months — except for the assassination.

What comes next? Will the people let off more steam and then, after this peaceful, ballot-box revolution, finally come together in some degree of unity behind a new president? Hopefully so. This did not happen in 1964. The Johnson-Goldwater race seemed to pull people farther apart. We can only wait and see what happens now.

Views from both sides of the fence . . . . From the bookshelf

A Very Personal Presidency: Lyndon Johnson in the White House, by Hugh Sidey. New York: Atheneum. $5.95.
Sam Johnson's Boy, by Alfred Steinberg. New York: Macmillan. $9.95.

By William H. Stringer

The end-of-term appraisals of that complex but elemental Texan, Lyndon Baines Johnson, are beginning to appear.

"A Very Personal Presidency," by Hugh Sidey, Time magazine correspondent at the White House, views with compassionate insight the frontier forces which made Lyndon Johnson what he is.

A second biography has also appeared, "Sam Johnson's Boy" by Alfred Steinberg—850 pages of detailed history, sharply critical throughout. Biographer Steinberg terminates his account of the President's career with this harsh, unfair verdict:

"So when he came to the White House, he brought no lofty ideals or causes to guide him, only a ceaseless determination to be recognized by all others as the man in charge. . . . Unable to grow beyond his limited heritage and outlook, Sam Johnson's boy could not become more than the President from Texas . . . failed to emerge as a President of the United States."

This is an ungenerous, limiting conclusion about a man who aimed, above all, to bring to America's poor everywhere the economic rejuvenation that the New Deal brought to the hardscrabble acres of Texas. But if anyone wishes for a meticulous, hostile account of the Johnson years, from LBJ's early, slick Texas maneuverings for power and profit, to the escalation of the Vietnam war, here it is. Those who have covered Lyndon Johnson in Washington will prefer the 305 pages of the Sidey account.

This reviewer knows no more accurate, succinct estimate of Mr. Johnson in the White House than Sidey's comment:

"Inside that hulking frame was the venturesome heart of a prairie Populist. He believed in change. He was a disciple of the doctrine that you had to keep reaching, struggling. If you didn't move, you lost out."

After LBJ had helped the nation and the Kennedy clan to make that difficult transition from Camelot to the Pedernales River, there ensued some ebullient months at the White House. A veritable freshet of legislation poured from Washington and the term "Great Society" was born, coined by speech writer Richard Goodwin on his Smith-Corona.

And then, what went wrong? Was it that LBJ failed to note that, as Richard Neustadt has written: "Presidential power is the power to persuade"? President Johnson could lecture people; he could overwhelm Rose Garden audiences with statistics; man-to-man he could twist arms and apply stern appeals to patriotism. But he failed to work hard enough at the essential White House task of educating and inspiring. And so the public was unprepared for the savage sacrifices demanded by the Vietnam war. Perhaps no president could have made Vietnam palatable.

One trouble was that, where Lyndon Johnson believed in revolution, he believed also in the technique of not saying much about what was happening; let the people discover the accomplished fact afterward!

The buildup of antagonism was rugged for a man who believed in consensus. Johnson early lost the Harvard-type intellectuals, who arrogantly dismissed him. His relations with the business community remained remarkably friendly and persuasive. But for a good many Americans the "credibility gap" yawned seriously—whether it was simply a matter of denying a prospective appointment that was soon confirmed, or hocus-pocusing on the obvious escalation of the Vietnam war. LBJ clutched his powers too closely to him. As Vietnam protests grew, he sought solace in the history of other harassed presidents: Lincoln, Wilson, Truman. He tried bombing pauses, and launched inconclusive peace missions, and decided that Hanoi was not really ready to respond.

Misfortune did not seem to come singly: the Tet offensive, the race riots, the Pueblo incident, the dollar crisis. The President began to think of retirement. Finally he was fairly persuaded that he could do more for his country if he took himself out of the political arena. And so the man with the "Alamo syndrome," who feared above all that historians might say he was not a brave leader, did the essentially brave and bold thing. As Hugh Sidey indicates, not all of the Pepsi generation may understand this sacrifice, but a lot of Americans will.

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Soaring past poverty

In New Orleans an interstate highway takes to the air along North Claiborne Avenue. Prof. Roy G. Poulsen of the University of Rhode Island, whose article on city-suburban conflict is discussed in these columns, notes that "the elevated highway carries the motorist over the urban underprivileged." To the commuter, he writes, "few of the sordid urban problems are even visible."

Economic blessings for middle class

The trend of business

By Richard A. Nenneman
Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

"I'm a white man, and I made my way myself. Why shouldn't the black man do the same?"

"You're being selfish," replies your friend. "The black man has had too many obstacles thrown in his way. He deserves some special help on his way to a decent job and better housing."

What's missing in this conversation?

The two men tacitly agreed that white men have indeed made their way entirely on their own.

Roy Poulsen, finance professor at the University of Rhode Island, would disagree with this assumption. Writing in the current quarterly of the University of Rhode Island's College of Business Administration, he picks out one area in which the laws have aided the mainly white, suburban homeowner:

● The mortgage advantage. GI mortgages and those insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) made it possible to build new homes in the suburbs for next to nothing down. Some housing has required as little as a 3 percent down payment.

Longer terms, too

Longer terms are also available on FHA mortgages than on most conventional loans, and at rates somewhat below the general market rate (this last claim can be questioned, since equalizing factors make the effective rate about the same).

What about the city dweller? To begin with, he is more apt to live in multiple-family housing and not be buying his own home. But if he is, it is generally older, in a neighborhood past its prime, and he finds mortgage money available on less favorable terms, says Professor Poulsen.

● Income-tax advantage. Federal income-tax rules benefit the homeowner, particularly if he has a large mortgage. All of his interest payments are deductible from taxable income. In the case of 30-year FHA loan, as much as 80 percent of the monthly principal-interest payment may go toward interest in the early years.

In addition, local property taxes are also fully deductible. The apartment-dweller in the big city gets no such deduction, though in effect he pays the local property tax as one component of his total rental.

So, it is easier to finance a house in the suburbs to begin with. Then, as long as one owns it, he reaps a major tax benefit.

● Property-tax exemptions. This one is a little harder to follow through. Here's how it goes: You know that churches, hospitals, universities, government properties are generally not taxed. Most of these institutions are in the city centers. As a suburbanite, you enjoy much of the city's cultural life without paying for it.

Well, you may say, neither does the city dweller. True, he does not pay to walk in the park anymore than you do. But he pays indirectly in that the large amounts of city property that are not taxed result in higher tax rates on his own taxable property.

● Freeway development. Since most of us drive cars, we tend to think that every new mile of freeway driving is progress. But this progress has also facilitated the growth of vast new suburban regions far beyond the suburbs originally built along rail commuter lines.

It has taken millions of workers out past the problems of the blighted areas and often makes it possible for them to commute without even being aware of the existence of the ghetto.

Migration backed

The road system is largely paid for out of special trust funds built from gasoline sales taxes. Thus, the commercial road user is paying for the system. The commuter pays his gas tax too, but probably gets a lot more than he pays for.

In other ways, of course, this same middle class that runs back and forth to the suburbs is a heavily burdened class. It pays high income taxes but is not generally wealthy enough to benefit from the tax loopholes that help the very rich.

The point being made is only that our laws in some ways do benefit middle-class, largely white, America—not because it is white, but because it is a powerful voice and no powerful voice remains unheard for long.

But the result is that the laws have aided the migration of white, middle-class Americans to the suburbs from which, for largely economic reasons, the blacks are excluded. The accompanying table shows the growth of typical Detroit suburbs, while at the same time the central city was losing population.

Thus, when a new Congress begins to tackle urban problems again, before we are impressed with arguments that this or that program costs money or is a subsidy to the poor, it would be a good idea to remember that a lot of very respectable laws on the books now are aiding other segments of society.

How suburbs grow

In postwar years, most older American cities have lost population even while each metropolitan area was thriving. All the growth has been accounted for by growth in the suburbs. From 1950 to '60, for example, the city of Detroit's population declined 10 percent to 1.67 million.

During a somewhat longer time span, 1950 to '66, some now major Detroit suburban communities grew as follows:

	1950 (figures in thousands)	1966	Percentage increase
Birmingham	15	29	88%
East Detroit	21	51	139
Dearborn	95	115	21
Oak Park	5	39	648
Roseville	16	57	262
Royal Oak	47	89	90
St. Clair Shores	20	87	337
Warren	1	148	20,271

Figures for 1950 are from the U.S. Census Bureau; 1966 figures from Sales Management magazine.

Vacation costs rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What do vacations for employees cost management?

According to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the average is 12 cents an hour for all in the work force—based on 1965 contract provisions. It is more now, and the cost is going up year by year.

Another form of paid time off—holidays—adds 7½ cents an hour to labor costs; most workers now get 6 to 8 paid holidays a year.

No help wanted

No operating crew is required on this fully automated electric locomotive built by General Electric Company. To be used in hauling coal to an Ohio power plant, the locomotive will stop and start by itself and control loading and unloading without the aid of a human hand.

★ Steel-price hikes jar U.S. antiinflation drive

Continued from Page 1

been joined by Inland, Pittsburgh, Republic, and Armco, all of which announced intentions to raise prices across the board or on a wide line of selective items. United States Steel had already made two announcements of selective price increases.]

Selective hikes supported

It is the across-the-board move by Bethlehem the administration really dislikes. Officials acknowledge that the labor contract with the steelworkers union probably justifies some selective price increases, but not a general, broad increase.

For one thing, a top official says, Bethlehem's increases seem to average out at more than 5 percent. For another, the new labor contract appears to add something in the area of only 2 percent to the company's costs in the first year.

This official says the pattern of steel-price movement through the first half of 1968 already shows selective upward movement which averages about 2.2 percent through a series of individual price increases.

Further selective increases of this order would be acceptable to the administration. It is the broad across-the-board approach which is not. Mr. Fowler branded Bethlehem's move as "unreasonable" and "basically noncompetitive in its nature."

Trade-deficit argument

The impact of steel prices on the balance of trade is another argument used by the administration. For the first six months of the year the trade deficit in steel alone was $720 million — that is, the U.S. purchased that much more steel from foreign producers than it sold to them — and this is nearly double the $374 million deficit in the first half of 1967.

Further price increases, administration officials argue, only make foreign steel even more attractive to U.S. buyers and make U.S. steel even less attractive to foreign buyers.

Timing again plays an important role in shaping the administration's attitude. The trade balance in June was in deficit and for the first six months of the year shows only a small surplus of $318 million (compared with $2.3 billion in the first half of last year). The administration hopes this discouraging trend in trade is about to reverse itself, and officials hate to see anything happening — like a steel price increase — which could stifle this turnabout.

Protectionist problem

"I must say," says one top official, "that at a time when the steel industry is pleading for legislative protection on steel imports it is incredible to ask for more foreign competition, which would be the result of any large across-the-board increase."

Any discussion with administration officials about steel prices invariably comes back to timing. "The price increases could not have come at a worse time in terms of turning the corner and getting back to price stability," says one. "Everyone in the administration from the President on down is determined to preserve the benefits of the tax bill."

This reflects two separate thoughts. In the first place steel is terribly basic in economic terms. It is a large industry in terms of employment, capital investment, sales, any way one chooses. Its prices are reflected in a vast array of other goods. And this fact, steel's size, suggests the other major factor in the administration's minds: simple psychology.

There is a good deal of psychology in an inflationary spiral; people become accustomed to rising prices and do not worry about them. The administration holds that the passage of the tax increase was a first step in reversing this psychology. And with the campaign just under way to talk wage and price restraint, they hoped to capitalize on this. Obviously such a basic price increase as steel represents a sharp reversal in this connection.

BUSINESS

British reserves show gain in July

Business roundup

London

Britain's gold and dollar reserves rose by £21 million ($50.4 million) in July, the British Treasury announced.

This is the first gain since a similar increase in April pushed reserves to a total of £1.13 billion ($2.73 billion). In contrast, reserves fell by £24 million in June.

Treasury officials said the increase in reserves would have been even greater if the pound hadn't been under heavy pressure during the last two days of June when the French franc was under attack.

Stock-market comment

Hayden, Stone: "It might be said that the market right now is standing at the crossroads. The jury is still out, trying to decide whether a further important phase of downside action is about to begin, or the present is merely a temporary interlude preceding another upward push."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwidde sources of this newspaper.

French economists total strike losses

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

France's economists and statisticians are not among this nation's million who are fully or partly unemployed.

Instead, they are busy calculating the exact extent of loss to the French economy from the general strike which began May 13 and ended in bits and pieces from June 4 to 15. The most commonly suggested loss is $2.7 billion.

They are also trying to figure what effect the loss of 730 million manhours of work in 1968 will have on the French economy of 1969.

About two-thirds of all salaries were paid during the strike. Nevertheless, about $760 million in wages was lost.

Economists also have to crank in the fact that mean wage rates for 1968 will now be up 9½ percent over last year. Without the strike, they would have been up only 6½ percent.

Some of the experts are trying to find ways to prove that in two or three years it will be found that France has gained economic strength because of the May strikes, through a rebirth of its economic structure, both technically and psychologically.

Totaling up other losses

The losses, at least, are becoming clearer.

In time lost from work, the 730 million hours usually quoted is a minimum.

Electricity output, one of the few statistical elements which are difficult to disguise or misinterpret, fell to less than a quarter of an ordinary Sunday per day.

This drop implies a loss of at least 5 percent of the year's industrial output.

Exports fell by half, and building, though only slightly affected by direct strikes, was down 10 percent. Agriculture was only slightly touched.

All government employees and those of nationalized activities such as the railways and buses, Air France, electricity, gas, postoffice and telephone, and the big banks are paid in full for strike days.

Some private enterprises paid only half salaries for striking. Thus, 3 percent of the year's wages, figured on the rates in force before the strikes, have been lost by the workers.

End result stronger?

By the end of the year any money lost by workers in unpaid wages will have been made up by the increases, at least twice over. But a good part of this is already disappearing in higher prices. A common estimate is that the true cost of living for the middle and lower classes will be 8 percent higher in December, 1968, than at the end of 1967.

The new Prime Minister, Maurice Couve de Murville, summed up the views of the government's technicians when he said that it would take 18 months to make up for the month of strikes and riots.

But what of the three or four economists and a score or more of Gaullists who maintain that the end result of all the trouble will be a stronger French economy?

Two main arguments are used, the first being that France received a shock which, combined with the removal, at least in theory, of the customs barriers against Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Luxemburg, has forced the nation's industry, commerce, and finance to solve the nation's problems.

The second argument is the Gaullist claim that in the word "participation" General de Gaulle has found the substitute for communism and capitalism, both moribund, and that by making France the first country reconstructed on the new model he will put France in the forefront, economically and politically.

But the theory of participation has so far been greeted rather by silence, both polite and impolite, than by discussion.

And the mass of the people? Their faith in experts and politicians is slight. But their confidence that everything will work out for the best is instinctive and absolute.

U.S. and Japan reach accord on car imports

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

Japanese and United States officials have reached broad agreement in current negotiations on car imports, government sources said here. They expect to publish the agreement soon.

Negotiations began in Washington in June on the demand that Japan relax the import of car engines and auto parts.

Sources said an understanding was reached after hard bargaining. The United States reportedly threatened at one time to take the issue to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The last stumbling block, sources said, concerned Japanese restrictions against the advance of American capital to assemble cars in Japan.

It's legal: two-headed coin

The first coin bearing the portrait of a living President was the 1926 sesquicentennial half dollar. The obverse bore the heads of Presidents George Washington and Calvin Coolidge, and the reverse depicted the original Liberty Bell.

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Lay aides link pros and parents

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Educational jargon calls them auxiliary personnel.

Teachers refer to them as aides.

Some of the school children call one or two "mommy."

And the persons involved identify themselves as parents who care and want to help.

Miss Garda W. Bowman conducts a study of auxiliary personnel for the Bank Street College of Education here. And there could be no more enthusiastic supporter of this close linkup between the local community and the schools than this college professor.

Miss Bowman thinks it is essential for schools to have close contact with a wide spectrum in the community. Asked by this reporter why certified but non-teaching community residents shouldn't be used as school aides, she patiently explained what to her was the obvious.

"Those who are certified represent the same professional middle and upper class as the teachers. What's needed is a link with the nonprofessionals in the community. And that's who we are looking for to work in schools, to be auxiliary personnel."

The original use of nonprofessionals in schools, Miss Bowman discovered, was essentially economical. Trained teachers were just too expensive. And there are many school chores which can be done by noncertified personnel at a lower cost to the taxpayers.

These auxiliary personnel are used to help supervise children during study hall, to assist the librarian with large groups of children, to work in classrooms doing light housekeeping chores as well as to assist in actual teaching.

For example, in Berkeley, Calif., teacher aides have worked closely with primary teachers during the teaching of reading. While the professional highly-paid teacher works with one group of children, the teacher aide, often someone who does not have any education beyond 12th grade, listens to one or more children read aloud.

Many administrators and teachers look with great suspicion on the contribution untrained and only slightly educated local residents can make to what they like to call the "learning situation." In these school systems, the auxiliary personnel man the dust cloths and the mimeograph machines, correct workbooks, and perform other routine tasks which keep them away from any close contact with the pupils.

Miss Bowman is not in favor of this as the total use of school aides. She maintains that these concerned community residents can contribute significantly to the "learning situation" and that the closer they work with teachers and students the better it is for all.

Miss Bowman and her Bank Street College of Education crew studied 15 teacher-aide programs across the United States. They have published their conclusions in a 200-page book entitled "New Careers and Roles in the American School." It is available from the college at 103 East 125 St., New York, N.Y. 10035.

Miss Bowman talking with me about factors which make for success in the use of these teacher aides in schools, stressed the following:

The program must be planned cooperatively with the school system, with an institution of higher learning which will help with the training, and with community action agencies, the professional staff, and the aides themselves.

There must be preservice training of these auxiliaries, but they should be hired first, based on interest and potential, and trained before they come into the classrooms.

Both the nonprofessionals and the certified teachers should work and train together for a period in order to fit the use of the auxiliaries to the exact need.

Miss Bowman is sensitive to the potential for human growth included in this essentially money-saving scheme. She stresses the importance of the close link between the community and the school. "If a boy cuts up in class, that teacher aide, who knows his mother because they live next door to each other, can lean over the back fence and see to it that a little parental pressure gets applied in the right place."

Since the auxiliary personnel are those without college degrees, but are persons who obviously care about education or they wouldn't ask for the school job, they welcome an opportunity to work at a college or university. "I just can't tell you what it means to some of them to find out that they are college caliber; that they aren't 'dumb,' " said Miss Bowman.

In many of the schools studied, discipline was improved noticably when the auxiliary personnel came into the classrooms to work closely with the teachers. This is attributed to an attitude change on the part of the children about the respect the community has for the school. And sometimes it is also intensely personal—the teacher aide is often the mother of a potential discipline problem.

By Deborah H. Barrows

School is fun for small Sominna Gedroce of Marstons Mills, Mass., because her teacher encourages her to carry out her own ideas. Here she is fashioning an Indian pinch pot of clay.

Press here, pinch there

In two years

Contrary to popular assumption, more men than women attend junior colleges in the United States. Undoubtedly, this is because there are so many traditionally all-male two-year technical and business management colleges.

In 1948, there were nearly twice as many boys attending junior colleges as girls. By 1960, the ratio changed to 60-40. In 1964, there were 200,000 men attending two-year colleges and 130,000 women in similar institutions.

There have always been more students attending public junior colleges than private two-year institutions. In 1939, 62 percent of all two-year students attended public institutions. In the past 30 years, some private junior colleges have closed and a few have become four-year institutions. During this same period, scores of public junior colleges, notably in California and Florida, have been established.

Where they are

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The American Council on Education has predicted, using official United States census reports, that there will be 24 million 18- to 24-year-olds in the nation in 1970. The council also predicts that 6.4 million of these young adults will be attending some institution of higher learning in 1970.

Based on the above statistics this is how the United States comes out on a regional basis regarding the percentage of college-age youths in each region's population who will be in college in 1970:

The 'ar West—35 percent.
New England—32 percent.
The Plains states—30 percent.
Rocky Mountain states—29 percent.
Great Lakes area—27 percent.
Mideast—27 percent.
Southwest—25 percent.
Southeast—20 percent.

Plié and arabesque

Pupils learn ballet

By Kenneth G. Gehret
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

EDUCATION

Ballet training isn't exactly the "in" thing as yet, but it is enjoying a steady gain in popularity in this area. A major reason is the young Pennsylvania Ballet Company and its dancing classes.

Begun simultaneously with the ballet company to provide trained dancers for the group, the ballet school grew within three years to 300 students. This is considered the maximum number that can be accommodated effectively.

More apply. In fact, the popularity of ballet training is such as to create a "pathetic" situation, according to Barbara Weisberger, director of the school.

"Many mothers think their children have extraordinary talent," she explains. "And of course some do. But for others ballet is a physical impossibility. This requires great tactfulness."

Although the current appeal of ballet instruction attracts some children who cannot measure up, it also draws well-qualified students who might not otherwise discover their talent. Mrs. Weisberger is willing to endure the difficulties to find the child with professional dance potential.

The school director, who is also artistic director of the ballet company she founded five years ago, notes a tremendous enthusiasm among the students. The familiar picture of the mother dragging her protesting daughter off to dancing class is out of date, in her view.

The Philadelphia area boasts a number of excellent ballet schools in addition to Mrs. Weisberger's. Most of these are run for profit and of course accept students of varying degree of ability and interest in the dance. They too report a brisk business in ballet instruction.

While the best of these studios attract some capable students, there can be little doubt that the Pennsylvania Ballet Company school claims much of the cream of career-minded talent. The commercial studios serve somewhat as feeders for this school, though many youngsters start immediately at the school, without prior training.

If the commercial operators feel at a competitive disadvantage, they aren't saying so. One such instructor, asked about this, would say only: "I think of my school as a stepping stone to the Pennsylvania Ballet school for the serious student."

Repayment may be said to take the form of the ballet company's presence stimulating ever greater interest in ballet training, thus indirectly drawing additional students to the various dance studios and schools.

One of the attractions of the Pennsylvania Ballet school is the professional orientation of the training, to which Mrs. Weisberger refers. The growing critical acclaim of the company and its direct link to the school, together with the acknowledged top-notch training offered, naturally appeal to the career-inclined student.

Another attraction is scholarships.

The school wants the best talent available. It is willing to subsidize gifted children out of whatever funds it can raise for this purpose or spare from the tight operating budget.

About 40 percent of the children and teenagers are on scholarship aid in some amount, Mrs. Weisberger reports. There are about 125 youngsters in the children's division (ages 7-13) and an equal number in the regular division (14 and up). In addition 40-50 adults make up a third division.

Scholarships are not awarded to adults, and very few to first-year students. Hence it is apparent that a majority of the remainder receive some financial assistance. These are serious students who must take "quite a few classes" each week, and who show considerable talent.

Another indication of the growth of interest in ballet is found at the Philadelphia Dance Academy, a nonprofit institution that provides instruction from age four through college.

The academy has developed from modest beginnings to the points where it now offers, through its performing arts school, a complete grades one through 12 academic and artistic education. And its college division makes available a four-year course leading to a bachelor of music degree with a major in dance.

The institution is said to have been the first in the nation to combine academic courses with professional dance training.

Nadia Chilkovsky, founder and director of the academy, is currently working on a graded curriculum for dance in the secondary schools under a grant from the United States Office of Education. This has already undergone initial field testing on a compulsory and an elective basis, for boys and girls, in public and parochial schools.

Further tests are planned in a number of Philadelphia and suburban schools in the academic year ahead.

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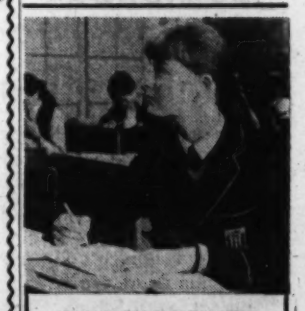

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Old craft excites students

By Lois O'Connor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Corning, N.Y.

A big blow in the United States today is being generated by the enthusiastic young men and women who are turning to the ancient craft of glassmaking and the art of handblown glass.

A chat with Paul N. Perrot, director of the Corning Museum of Glass, pointed up some of the facets of contemporary interest in glass as an art medium.

"Courses in creative glassmaking, including the theory of design and melting, and practical experience in operating furnaces, are comparatively new to the realm of higher education in America," he said. "Glass has been generally overlooked in our curricula, and industry has been complacent in developing the training programs which would assure, in years to come, a core of craftsmen competent to carry on the tradition of handmade glass."

* * *

But the situation is changing and Mr. Perrot believes that "a new generation of skillful young people will become available, either for the creative work with glass in their own studios, or for employment in industry."

Three years ago Andre G. Billeci initiated a course in glassforming which has developed into the full-fledged Studio Glassmaking Department of the College of Ceramics at Alfred University. Some 20 other schools in the United States offer comparable work. Mr. Billeci, who manufactures from the raw materials the glass used by his students, believes that his department is the only one which doesn't depend on commercially prepared compositions in making glass or colors.

* * *

A leader of the resurgent interest in this age-old craft has been Prof. Harvey Littleton, head of the Art Department, University of Wisconsin. An eminent ceramist for years, he began working with glass in the mid-1950's. In 1959 he devised a small inexpensive studio furnace which brought the possibility of glass work within range of the individual craftsman. Some of his former students are now working independently in the production of art glass.

Prof. Littleton's experimentation with glass and his exploration of its possibilities as a practical creative medium seem a natural outgrowth of his background for his father, the late Dr. Jesse T. Littleton, was director of research and honorary vice-president of the Corning Glass Works.

In 1962 impetus in the field came from two seminars on glass held at the Toledo, Ohio Museum of Art when it was demonstrated that a craftsman could work in this medium with simple and inexpensive equipment. Serious interest and effort mushroomed to the extent that in 1966 the Toledo Museum established the Toledo Glass National, similar in plan to the now-famous Ceramic National that originated in Syracuse, N.Y.

Courtesy Alfred University

A glass vase takes shape

Frances Vaughn is a senior at Alfred University, and a student specializing in the ancient craft of glassmaking. Twirling the pipe with one hand, she pinches the hot glass with a giant pair of tweezers to form an attractive base.

* * *

It was the first comprehensive showing by independent American artists and craftsmen creatively experimenting with glass and the handsome exhibit of some 50 pieces was sent on tour. The second Toledo Glass National is planned for this year.

Mr. Perrot anticipates that in the years ahead glass will gain an even more preeminent position as a vital, practical commodity and as an artistic medium. Of the Alfred University exhibit, he said, "It is extremely gratifying that the program initiated there has produced, in so short a time, an exhibition of this quality."

It is his opinion that no contemporary material can challenge the creative skill and ingenuity of an artist-craftsman more than glass. "For the individual craftsman," he said, "it offers limitless possibilities for experimentation and creation."

Center guides M.A. degree seekers

By Mary Kelly
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After college, graduate school. But which one? The more advanced student has very special requirements. He wants to find a university where he can do advanced work in a particular field. And having found it he must make sure the university has room for him.

To help the graduate find the institution that best meets his particular requirements a new nationwide service has recently been opened in New York. This service—the Graduate Admissions Assistance Center—is a nonprofit program of the Council of Higher Educational Institutions here.

Patterned after its undergraduate admissions center which has helped thousands of high school graduates to make the transition to a suitable college or university, the council's new venture has the techniques for greatly easing the hunt for a graduate school on the part of today's college juniors and seniors. Also it can meet the needs of colleges seeking qualified students.

A registration fee of $20 is charged each student. The center's primary service is that of making the official records of students available to all colleges using the center, assuring wide selectivity. Although it stresses that every effort is made to place the student according to ability and previous training, the center cannot guarantee placement.

Requests for such a central source of information about graduate schools, partly due to the draft regulations, have mounted drastically, says Robert L. Lincoln, executive director of the center, which is located at 461 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Academic safari

Theater year abroad

By Sherwood Collins
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

September, 1967, marked the beginning of a remarkable experiment in American education. That month 33 students from Tufts University, Medford, Mass., left for London and a year's study abroad. While many universities conduct overseas programs, as far as is known this is the first devoted to a study of drama and theater and to English literature. In addition, the program does not depend on English universities but is literally a branch of an American university in London. The curriculum of classes, organized along traditional American lines, is taught by leading professionals and scholars of the theater and of letters.

Directing the program is James Forsyth.

While the students study with one of the world's leading authorities in medieval drama, E. Martin Browne, or contemporary poetry with the poetry editor of the BBC, George Macbeth, they also participate as members of the audience in what must be considered today's center of theater. Habitual attendance at the National Theater or the Royal Shakespeare Company productions, at the West-End or Club theaters, has given them a sophistication and new insight into their chosen professions.

But this program has gone beyond this traditional approach. Committed to the concept that an individual active in letters or the theater must have a deep understanding of the world around him, the staff has attempted to introduce the students to a foreign culture. It is felt that if the student can become reasonably acquainted with English life, he will have a better yardstick by which to judge the contemporary American scene. Thus the students have visited the people of Oxford, Stratford, Canterbury, and parts of the continent.

Special symposia have been held which featured individuals from many areas of British life. These include a London bobby on duty the night of the Grosvenor Square demonstration/disturbance, a barrister from the Temple, a private citizen leading the fight to have the Exmoor declared a National Park. The symposia have also featured leading professionals, headlined by Sir Tyrone Guthrie, Martin Esslin, and John Bowen whose play, "After the Rain," was a critical success on Broadway last fall. Others have included young poets, writers for the BBC, and an authority on Celtic literature.

Headquarters for the project is a bed and breakfast hotel in London's South Kensington area, near the Victoria and Albert museum and the Royal Albert Hall. And while co-educational dormitory life is being discussed as a possibility in some American universities, it is a fact in the Tufts in London project, again a satisfactory experiment. In fact, the students seem to have developed brother-sister attitudes with all the built-in responsibilities and tensions of any family life.

The second, third and fourth floor of the hotel are the living quarters for the students (and a few transient guests), the main floor as offices, library, classrooms and lounge for the program.

Members of the Tufts faculty also benefit from this experiment. Each year a professor from either the Drama or English Department accompanies the group, serving as the faculty proctor and teaching one or two courses.

Recognizing that student needs and interests vary, the curriculum has been arranged to include six or seven courses each semester. Some are one semester only, others year long. And they include in the two semesters, medieval drama, 20th century poetry, theater architecture, contemporary British theater, classical acting, Anglo-Saxon literature and the 19th century British novel.

Tufts in London has found a remarkable degree of cooperation not only from the professional leaders of theater and letters, but with individuals in related fields. The British Drama League Library, the London Museum and the Enthoven Library in the Victoria and Albert Museum have opened their facilities. The Victoria and Albert has lent the use of their main lecture room, indeed even the Raphael Cartoon Gallery for the opening reception. Explaining that they are Americans studying abroad, the students have discovered most doors open wide and interest and help are quickly offered.

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By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Day camp lad blows up imaginary balloon and 'Miss Grace' launches a project

Acting without props is fun when kids make believe

By Mary Kelly
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

North Amityville, N.Y.

This was the high art of rope jumping, for sure.

Two girls started vigorously twirling the "rope" and the crowd at OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity) laughed gleefully. A boy stepped between the girls and began to jump. Up and up again he went with strong rhythmic beats. Twenty jumps. The arms of the girls swung evenly and he didn't miss.

There was no music. There was no rope. But the audience broke into bouncing applause.

♪ ♪ ♪

This was a feat of the imagination, coupled with lively synchronization of hands and feet. This was creative art without "things" or props.

"Of course there are times when recreational programs do need equipment," said Miss Grace Stanistreet, director of the Children's Center for Creative Arts at Adelphi University. "But equipment must not be what teachers primarily rely upon. Too often we hear that lack of equipment—or money—is given as an excuse for poor teaching." The most important of resources, she added, is children, people.

She sat now in a circle of youngsters. Adult workers and parents rimmed the circle. This was a summer day camp program, sponsored by Community Action Committee, Inc., from Amityville, Copeague and East Farmingdale, all on Long Island. The participants, none of whom she had met before, were children and adults, including Head Start personnel. A small part of the expenses is paid by the federal government. Some is paid by a citizens' group.

♪ ♪ ♪

"We start as friends," Miss Stanistreet told them at the outset. "My name is Grace." (When parting time came she asked each child to take her hand and say "Goodbye Grace.") It means more, she explained, than "Thank you."

The lights from the camera fell white on her short hair. For 30 years she has been training children and leaders in the creative arts, the relationship of these arts to character and daily living. Her voice embraced the listeners as confidants in a new venture.

"We always have to have a business," she told them. "Would you guess what ours is going to be?" Answering this, she went on, "It is an interest to be shared by the whole group."

She asked a 10 year-old what one of the rules would be, since there always must be rules.

"Communication," he said.

"That's great," she replied.

Another said, "To be free." She nodded thoughtfully and added, "To be free, one needs to be highly disciplined. But nonverbal action does free the mind and emotions."

Miss Stanistreet doesn't mind tossing in a big word now and then. "I'm not six, so I don't speak like a six-year-old," she tells the children.

♪ ♪ ♪

All people like to "act," she said a few moments later. Then started a game of looking for something they had lost. How would you do this realistically? They joined in a "search," and energetic Kevin, after much darting under chairs, crawling on hands and knees, peering under a pile of boards, etcetera, came out first.

The children then went through the lively motions of a game of horseshoe (without horseshoes); they visited a "beach" where they picked up the shells that fascinated them; they pretended the big room was an outdoor playground and amused the observing adults by indulging in familiar games and jostling.

The purpose of this day camp program, as at the center at Adelphi University, is not just to put on performances by children. Rather it is to create activity which is a group effort. The leader works to develop an atmosphere in which the child can realize freedom and then share with others this enthusiasm and ability which he finds in himself.

"It was beautiful," Marva Dent, a young counselor, told me afterward. "These children came out of their shells. It was all so spontaneous."

"My major concern," Miss Stanistreet said to me, "is to reach people who reach children."

Distaffers first

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Is it true that more girls in the United States are going to college than ever before? Is it also true that there are more girls than boys enrolled in United States colleges?

To the first question, the answer is yes. In 1949, for example, only 30 percent of the students in college were women, or 728,169. In 1966 40 percent of all enrolled students were women, or 2,371,000.

But the women still do not outnumber the men. Of the approximately six million students in college this year, more than 3.5 million are boys.

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By John Littlewood, staff photographer

GOP leaders confer

Discussing issues prior to the closing of the Republican Platform Committee's public hearings in Miami Beach are Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, right, of Illinois, and Rhode Island Gov. John H. Chafee. The committee's work is a prelude to the national convention that opens Monday.

★Survey: Humphrey edges Nixon

Continued from Page 1

the electoral vote will actually come in. The Gallup and Harris Polls focus on national voter sentiment.

[Late Thursday, both pollsters issued a joint statement in New York agreeing that Governor Rockefeller "has now moved to an open lead" over Democrats Humphrey and Eugene J. McCarthy. They also agreed that Mr. Nixon would run an "extremely close" race in a contest involving Humphrey and third-party candidate George C. Wallace, "with Wallace perhaps holding the balance."]

From their feel of the political climate in their own states, Monitor political writers concluded this week that Mr. Humphrey, as of now, would win 16 states plus the District of Columbia with 238 electoral votes. (Needed to win are 270 electoral votes.)

Mr. Nixon was given 22 states with 174 electoral votes.

Most significant are the gains made by Mr. Humphrey since mid-June, when an earlier Monitor assessment of this kind was made. The rise came mainly from the movement of big-population states in the direction of the Vice-President.

Humphrey closes gap

In a June 15 survey, Mr. Humphrey was given just 12 states and the District of Columbia with 105 electoral votes. Mr. Nixon was given 24 states with 206 electoral votes.

Thus, Mr. Humphrey has made rapid strides since June while at the same time, Mr. Nixon has fallen back, in the opinion of these writers.

The Monitor's Thursday poll showed Governor Rockefeller winning 22 states plus the District of Columbia with 248 electoral votes. Mr. Humphrey was given 19 states with 198 electoral votes.

On June 22 a Monitor survey gave Governor Rockefeller 22 states with 252 electoral votes. Mr. Humphrey was given 18 states with 158 electoral votes.

Mr. Humphrey's most important gains in this latest Humphrey-Nixon confrontation came in states with big electoral votes.

He picked up Michigan (given to Mr. Nixon in the earlier survey), New Jersey (rated a toss-up in June survey), New York (was toss-up), Ohio (was Nixon), and Pennsylvania (was Nixon).

GOP hit by Wallace

The significant and, perhaps, decisive element in the Humphrey gains and Nixon losses in the new survey is the rapid advances George C. Wallace is making with the electorate.

The Wallace impact tends to take away votes that would normally go to Mr. Nixon and thus help Mr. Humphrey.

A recent Monitor survey showed that former Alabama Governor Wallace would hurt Republicans more than Democrats in 35 states.

However, the Wallace impact did not erode the Rockefeller position as much as it did Mr. Nixon's.

Governor Rockefeller gained his edge over Mr. Humphrey—in the Monitor survey—by scoring heavily in the big, urban areas of the North.

Mr. Nixon, however, is not showing that kind of appeal in the North. He does not have the drawing power that Mr. Rockefeller has with those who make up the big city complex. Certainly not with Negroes.

At the same time many conservatives now are preferring Mr. Wallace over Mr. Nixon — in both the North and the South, or so the Monitor assessment indicates.

Four states in the survey went to Mr. Wallace: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Humphrey states: Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennesse, Virginia, and West Virginia, plus the District of Columbia.

Nixon states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Toss-up states: Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

Nixon retains delegate strength

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

On the eve of the Republican convention the large bloc of delegates for Richard M. Nixon seemed to be holding against the challenges from Govs. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Ronald Reagan.

A nationwide survey by this newspaper of the Nixon delegation picture has resulted in these findings:

- In only a handful of states has there been "substantial erosion" of Nixon strength among the delegates in recent weeks. These delegations as seen by reporters of The Christian Science Monitor are North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, and Hawaii.
- A "slight decline" in Nixon delegate strength in recent weeks was also reported in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Wyoming, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, Maryland, Michigan, Utah, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, California, and West Virginia.

A Monitor survey

But, by and large, the movement of delegates away from Mr. Nixon in the last few weeks seems to have been relatively small.

- Further, a recheck among delegates here has disclosed little signs of recent movement away from Mr. Nixon.

As the preconvention week neared its end, there was every evidence that the Nixon delegation was big enough to win the nomination on the first ballot—or come very close to it.

Most of the delegates who have wandered away from Mr. Nixon have gone to Governor Reagan, not Governor Rockefeller.

The only question yet to be resolved: Would last-minute efforts of the Rockefeller and Reagan people be successful in shaking loose the Nixon delegates? Time was beginning to run out.

Only about 20 percent of the delegates to this year's convention are repeaters from the 1964 convention in San Francisco.

Is the new group "conservative," "moderate," or "mixed"? With the relatively small number of "Goldwater delegates" on hand here, it was assumed by some observers that the bulk of the delegates would be less conservative. This is not at all certain.

Republican leaders at state and local levels have been saying for months that, above all, they wanted a "winner" as a nominee this time.

Nixon delegates seem to think they have a winner. They think he showed this conclusively during the primaries. They were quick to cite the Gallup Poll as corroborating evidence. And they have been just as quick to challenge the validity of the Harris Poll—which said he couldn't defeat Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

The holding of Nixon delegates is lessening the possibility of convention excitement.

The vice-presidency selection will stir up considerable interest. But, unless the picture suddenly changes, the action here may be less than stirring.

Londoners to get petrol at self-service stations

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Serve-yourself petrol (gasoline) stations, with no one in attendance, may be coming to London.

A ban on unattended self-service stations has recently been lifted by the Greater London Council. The oil companies regard this as a major breakthrough.

For some time the companies have engaged in a long-drawn-out campaign to persuade local authorities throughout Britain that unattended stations are not a safety hazard.

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BRITISH ISLES — AFRICA CONTINENTAL EUROPE

(Continued)

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Rooms with and without bath
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Magnificent view. Quiet location. Charming atmosphere
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Near Lake and Bellevueplatz. 70 beds, all rooms with running water, breakfast served. Holbeinstr. 27, T. 32 51 16.
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If you were an ostrich you'd know what to do with it . . . but there are probably a lot of things around the house you don't know what to do with (like the player piano no one's played for years). The answer's simple . . . advertise it for sale in

Monitor Classified
Boston: 262-0650
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The Christian Science Monitor

'Boycott would accomplish nothing'

SPORTS

By Joe Tiede
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N.C.

"I believe in the walk and talk approach. You should state your views, narrow down areas of dispute, bridge gaps with understanding. That, really, is what athletics has taught me."

After listening to Jesse Owens express views like this, one native North Carolinian remarked, "Everybody should have the chance to talk to that man. If they did, there wouldn't be any race problem."

That may be overstating the case, but there is no question Owens can make a most favorable impresion on many people.

The four-gold-medal champion of the 1936 Olympics was the featured speaker at the State 4-H convention here. At the conclusion of his talk, he was given a standing ovation by 1,300 youngsters in attendance.

Afterwards, he granted lengthy interviews to a number of press and television representatives and willingly offered his opinions on a variety of subjects.

A boycott of the Olympics, he said, "would accomplish nothing. Any athletes that take part in it will be forgotten tomorrow. But I don't think a boycott will take place."

Because of views like this, the former track great has been called an "Uncle Tom" by more militant Negroes. But as the owner of a public-relations firm, he reflects this background in answering such charges.

'I wouldn't antagonize him'

"If I wanted to get help from a man, I wouldn't do it by making him mad at me, by antagonizing him," he explained. "I don't think that is the way to solve problems.

"Joe Louis and Willie Mays have been called 'Toms.' But I think they've done a lot for better race relations just by being themselves. It just isn't their nature to get up on a soap box and make demands."

Owens said he respects Cassius Clay because "he gave up money, a tremendous amount of money, for what he believes. I may not agree with him, but at least he's not a hypocrite.

"But there are others who condemn our society while still taking money from it."

Owens feels the great progress made in track and field achievements isn't any more remarkable than the changes in other fields of endeavor.

"Look at transportation," he says. "You can fly from Chicago to New York and back in a few hours. Who would have thought that possible 30 years ago?

"Conditions change. It's the same way in athletics. Why, I go to a pro basketball game and see men 6-7 or 6-8 and 240 pounds running up and down the floor continually.

"Nothing that's done in athletics surprises me any more. I don't think you can set any limits on what men can achieve."

Owens says he is often asked how well he might do if he were running today.

"I always tell people that in my day we performed under the best conditions that were available at that time," he said. "We had the best tracks and coaching and techniques that were possible then.

"When I was in high school we had 30 kids out for track and one coach. Now, at the same school, there are over 100 out for track and the coach has two assistants.

Shifted into a higher gear

"Multiply that situation by others all across the country and you can see why there are more good runners now. There is much more competition."

America's most famous track star once held world records in the 100, 220, and broad jump, but he confesses that the 100 was his favorite.

North Carolina State track coach Paul Derr, who was at Illinois when Owens was running for Ohio State, recalls watching the great sprinter.

"He wasn't a particularly fast starter," Derr says. "But he had a tremendous burst in the stretch. He'd look like he was going at top speed and then he'd shift into a higher gear."

Many runners have equalled and surpassed Owens' 9.3 time in the hundred, but fewer have bettered his broad-jump effort of 26-8¼. His mark stood for many years, although the standard has now reached 27-4.

"The key thing in broad jumping is getting sufficient height," Owens maintains. "I used to get about six feet in the air on my good jumps. Height and then reaching out for extension are what make a good jump."

Owens looks for the record to fall during the Olympic Games at Mexico City. "When they get into that light air, there's no telling how far they'll go," he said. "They might do 28 feet."

Jesse still is active enough to undergo three vigorous, two-hour workouts per week, and started running at 13.

"We didn't have a track," he recalls. "We ran on the sidewalk outside school [Fairmont Junior High in Cleveland].

"When we ran the 220, we'd have to step off a curb, cross a street, and then step up on another curb."

He remembers the first race he was ever in, a 40-yard dash. "I lost," he smiled.

Did he ever lose another one? "One, in high school."

He never lost a 100 or 220 race, either in high school or at Ohio State.

Insisted on discipline

"A lot of factors go into making a champion," he said. "A coach, the student body, home environment.

"My father was a sharecropper. He had no education. But he was a religious man. He insisted on discipline. When he told me to be home at six, he didn't mean 6:05. I usually got there at five of."

The coach who had great influence on Jesse was Charlie Riley at Fairmont Junior High in Cleveland. "He laid the foundation, he brought out the interest," Owens recalls. "He had everything to do with my career."

Then there was the fellow who whetted his interest in track, Charlie Paddock, a famed sprinter in the twenties. "He spoke at our junior high in 1928," Owens recalled. "From then on, he was my idol."

It was Jesse who a few years later broke most of Paddock's records.

At the present time, Owens runs a public relations firm in Chicago, does promotion work for baseball's American League, and frequently appears at track clinics.

It was at a clinic that a clock was put on him for the last time. "It was at Manila in the Philippines in 1955," he smiled. "They talked me into running the 100 just one time."

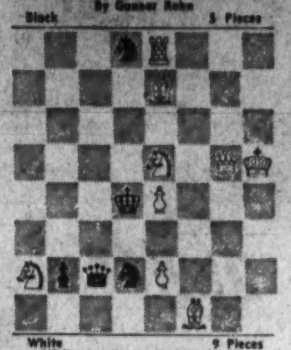
His time then, at age 43, was 9.7.

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6036
By Gunnar Rehn

Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Sjakk-Nytt, 1946.)

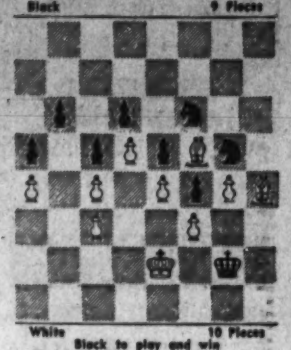
Problem No. 6037
By Frederick Hanning

Black 12 Pieces

White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
First prize, Problemblad, 1952.)

End-Game No. 1872

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Dunchenko-Steigers, Soviet Union, 1967.)

Korchnoi or Spassky

The semifinal matches in the Candidates eliminated Larsen, who was decisively beaten by Spassky and Tal, who lost to Korechnoi.

The fourth game from this match indicates that the Tal who defeated Botvinnik for the world title in 1960, only to lose a return match with Botvinnik in 1961, has lost ground.

Fourth Game
Nimzo-Indian Defense

Korchnoi White	Tal Black	Korchnoi White	Tal Black
1 P-Q84	Kt-KB3	20 Q-Kt5	R-Q3
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	21 BxRP	R-Kt3
3 P-Q4	B-Kt5	22 Kt-Kt3	P-Q5
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	23 QxQ	RxQ
5 P-K3	O-O	24 B-Kt6	RxR
6 B-Q3	P-Q4	25 RxR	PxP
7 P-QP	QKt-Q2	26 R-R8	Kt-K2
8 PxQP	KPxP	27 PxP	R-Q4
9 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	28 P-Kt4	R-Q8ch
10 Kt-K2	P-QR4	29 K-B2	R-Q7ch
11 PxP	QKt-Q2	30 K-K	RxP
12 Q-B2	KtxP	31 B-B5	K-R2
13 BxPch	KtxB	32 BxKt	B-Q2
14 P-QR3	Kt-Kt3	33 R-Q8	B-B3
15 PxB	KtxP	34 R-Q2	R-Kt8ch
16 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt4	35 K-K2	R-Kt8
17 KtxKt	QxKt	36 K-Q3	K-Kt3
18 B-Q2	Kt-B3	37 K-Q4	P-B3
19 B-B3	R-Q	38 K-B5	Resigns

World Student Championship

Twenty-five countries sent teams to the World Student Championship held in Ybbs, Austria. The United States Team included Frank Skoff, non-playing captain, John Blackstone, Edward Formanek, William Martz, Andrew Soltis Jr., Frank Thornally, and Marc Yoffie.

Below is the best United States effort in the first round. Misto is a Czech who defeated Matulovic and Soltz in the Reggio Emilio Tournament which finished Jan. 7. Misto was third, after Matulovic and Soltz.

French Defense

Misto White	Formanek Black	Misto White	Formanek Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 PxKt	R-B
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 B-B3	BxP
3 P-K5	P-QB4	23 R-Kt3	Q-Q
4 P-QB3	Q-Kt3	24 Q-Q3	B-K
5 Kt-KB3	B-Q2	25 QR-KKt	RxB
6 Kt-R3	PxP	26 RxR	B-Kt3
7 PxP	Kt-KR3	27 Q-K2	B-K5
8 B-K2	Kt-B4	28 Kt-Kt2	BxR
9 O-O	B-K2	29 QxB	Q-B3
10 P-QKt3	Kt-B3	30 QxQ	BxQ
11 Kt-B2	R-QB	31 R-QB	K-B2
12 B-Kt2	O-O	32 P-KB4	BxP
13 P-KKt4	Kt-R3	33 B-R3	R-Kt5
14 Kt-K3	P-B3	34 K-R2	P-KR4
15 PxP	PxP	35 B-Q6	R-Kt
16 K-R	R-KB2	36 P-Kt4	R-Q
17 R-KKt	R-Kt2	37 B-B5	BxB
18 P-KR4	Kt-B2	38 RxB	R-Q2
19 P-Kt5	PxKtP	39 P-Kt5	Kt-Q2
20 KtxKtP	KtxKt	40 Kt-K3	P-Kt3
		Resigns	

New Young Star

Robert Hubner, 19-year-old student from Cologne, has won an international tournament at Busum, West Germany. He finished ahead of several grandmasters and is one of the strong players likely to move into the highest circles in the next few years. He was a half-point ahead of the Bulgarian grandmaster Trifegoff.

His victim in the game below is the leading Dutch grandmaster, Donner, who must have been completely dazzled by Hubner's 29th move.

Old Indian Defense

Donner White	Hubner Black	Donner White	Hubner Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q3	16 KtxKt	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K4	17 QR-Q	Q-R4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 B-Q4	BxB
4 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	19 RxB	Q-QB4
5 PxP	KtxP	20 KR-Q	P-QKt4
6 P-K4	B-Kt2	21 Kt-Q5	BxKt
7 Kt-Q4	Kt-K2	22 RxB	Q-R3
8 B-K3	O-O	23 P-B5	P-Kt5
9 O-O	P-QB3	24 R-Q8	KR-B
10 B-K3	P-Q4	25 Q-Q4	P-B6
11 BPxP	PxP	26 QxKtP	QR-Kt
12 P-B4	Kt-B5	27 QxP	Q-Kt3ch
13 BxKt	PxB	28 R-B5	KxR
14 Q-Q2	B-Q2	29 QxR	R-Q8
15 Q-KB2	Kt-B3	Resigns	

Solutions to Problems

No. 6034. B-Kt4
No. 6035. 1 Kt-Q4, Kt-K5; 2 B-Q7
If 1 RxB; 2 Kt-B6ch
If 1 R-Q8; 2 Kt-K6ch

End-Game No. 1871. White wins 1 KT-K3, R-B4; 2 RxPch, KxR; 3 QxKtPch, K-R; 4 O-O-O, Resigns.

Ex-catcher Walker thinks like a pitcher

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One of the most exciting events of this 1968 big-league season is the tremendous improvement of the New York Mets' pitching staff.

As the National League race turned into August, only the commanding St. Louis Cardinals had a better team earned-run percentage. Strong young arms had Gil Hodges, the Mets' pilot, in line for manager-of-the-year honors.

How did this all come about?

There apparently are three major factors involved. They are, although not necessarily in this order: Hodges; his pitching coach, Rube Walker; and the fact that the Mets' farm system had the extreme good fortune, and judgment, to turn up several standout young hurlers in the span of a few months.

A five-day rotation

"Frankly," says Hodges, "it [the pitching] has surprised me. I realized in the early spring that we had some fine young arms. But I couldn't even hope that they'd come on this quickly. Of course, we were in a position to give these boys the opportunities. That was important.

"But remember," the manager went on. "You can coach these boys and give them the opportunities. But they still have to do it themselves. They deserve most of the glory, if that's the word."

One of the first moves Hodges made when he came into the Mets' family from Washington was to bring Rube Walker with him. "Rube did an outstanding job with the Senators," Gil said. "I wanted him here. The results of his coaching became evident during my final two years in Washington.

"Rube has one big asset going for him that all coaches don't have. He can communicate. He knows how to get his point across. Our boys have 'live' heads and pick up things quickly.

"Walker feels strongly about one thing. He believes in a five-day rotation. That is, he thinks a pitcher needs four days of rest between starts. By the fifth day a boy is raring to go."

Hodges has kept a steady rotation of Jerry Koosman, Tom Seaver, Nolan Ryan, Don Cardwell, and Dick Selma.

Think like pitcher

"Walker is the boss of the staff," said Yogi Berra, the veteran Mets' coach. "But I doubt if you'll get him to talk much. He's a quiet fellow. But he gets results."

Walker had only this to say: "Gil is great to work with because he gives his pitching coach full charge. It's up to me. I think it's the only way. If a manager must have his fingers in the pitching department, as some managers must, then he should run the whole show himself.

"I lay down some simple rules and everybody follows them. It's as simple as that. But this is a great bunch of kids. They have ability and pride and they follow orders. They get all the credit."

This is Walker's work schedule: if a boy pitches on Sunday he rests on Monday, throws for 15 or 20 minutes on Tuesday, and rests on Wednesday and Thursday before his Friday assignment. Only a jammed schedule, postponements, or injury can interrupt it.

"If you didn't know Rube's background," Hodges said, "you'd think he'd been a pitcher, not a catcher. He thinks like a pitcher. As a matter of fact, many of the better pitching coaches in baseball have been former catchers. And they usually understand a pitcher better than the pitcher himself. Every successful manager is surrounded by competent coaches."

More depth

There is one side of the Mets' sensational pitching story that one seldom hears. "Don't forget the relievers," warned Hodges. "Cal Koonce and Ron Taylor have done outstanding jobs all year. So has Al Jackson, who is used occasionally as a starter. Bill Short has been a specialist, mainly used to get out one hitter in a key spot. But the whole bullpen has carried a major share of the load."

J. C. Martin, a veteran catcher whom the Mets got from the Chicago White Sox, was asked to compare this New York staff with the exceptional Chicago staffs he had handled.

"The Mets' have more depth," Martin replied after a few moments of thought. "And this is a younger staff. Most of these boys are under 22. Experienced men like Cardwell and Jackson have had trouble getting starts. The whole staff has been a pleasant surprise to me. I never expected to step into anything like this. And, they tell me, the organization has more fine talent in the minors almost ready to come up.

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Hitting the sky-wave surf with a sailplane

By John F. Wellsmen

Air-skimming

Using "thermals," warm rising air currents, glider pilots maneuver their planes through the sky. Because there is no motor, the ride is a relatively quiet one—often allowing sounds from the ground, 3,000 feet below, to drift up to the aircraft.

By Sherry Petchul
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor
Salem, N.H.

"Release," orders glider pilot Jim Doyle at 3,000 feet.

I pull the red cable-release knob. The slender polyethelene line pulling us behind the towplane springs limp.

The glider surfs the sky-waves, and our speed drops off from 60 to 45 m.p.h. Wind drawls through the cockpit in a low hum.

"It isn't really 'silent flight,' is it?" Jim asks from the back seat.

I nod agreement and study the shadow of clouds on the farm country below us.

"I used to have a glider that sounded at full speed like a 16-foot organ pipe. When I slowed down to 30 m.p.h., it made a nice soft moo."

The glider spirals upward at 400 feet a minute. A "thermal," the warm rising air that glider pilots play in, invisibly pushes us to the level of shaggy cumulus clouds and a looping gull. Below us a sleek white Libelle, an Austrian-made fiber-glass glider, soars like an exotic bird.

"Ever wonder what it feels like to weigh twice as much?" asks Jim. He shoves the stick forward, and our glider dives.

I strain heavily against the safety straps holding me in the seat.

Jim explains the reason for our descent. "We don't have the instruments to fly blind in the clouds."

I watch an insect-sized glider bounce to a stop on the grassy airstrip far below. Jim rents the land from a farmer as a glider-port. About 15 of the country's 1,000 gliders use his field as home port.

Our air-skimming ship circles downward in the blue whirlpool-sky. As we begin to level for a landing, I notice our shadow—a dark fleeting hieroglyph on the land below. We clear the fence, coast by an orange windsock, and come to a bumping stop on our single wheel.

I stretch out on the grass to recover from the excitement of the flight. I smile at the sky. A few months ago Steve McQueen soared from this same field for a sequence in "The Thomas Crown Affair." I've missed catching the stars, but the clouds are tangled happily in today's memories of sailing in the sky.

FAMILY FEATURES

Crafty talks

The World Crafts Council, an organization officially associated with UNESCO, has arranged for its third biennial conference to be held near Lima in Peru at the end of August. It will be a great international gathering bringing craftsmen of the world together in closer understanding of each other. About 700 members are coming from Europe, Asia, Canada, United States, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Sikkim, Thailand, Vietnam, Ceylon, and Israel.

Dialogues on design, production, and marketing of craftwork will highlight the conference. There will be an illustrated lecture on early Peruvian cultures and an introduction to contemporary Peruvian work. Groups of Indian craftsmen from villages in the high Andes will exchange ideas and techniques with the contemporary craftsmen who are at the meeting.

Some new countries will be admitted to membership and many new country representatives welcomed. Resolutions will be presented concerning the present and future structure and function of the World Crafts Council, and a first world exhibition of crafts to be held in 1970 will be discussed.

M. C.

On showing friends a published poem

Why can't they utter words like these:
"The world is in your debt for it!"
Why must they mutter words like these:
"But—how much did you get for it?"

—A. S. Flaumenhaft

Restoring an old house

Sauvie Island, Ore.

Now the oldest standing residence on Sauvie Island, Bybee-Howell House, has become a popular tourist attraction since plans for its restoration were proposed by the Oregon Historical Society in June, 1962. The two-story, nine-room frame house was built in 1856 by James and Julia Bybee.

Born and married in Kentucky, the Bybees, accompanied by several small children, migrated to Oregon in 1847. They settled almost immediately on Sauvie Island, although from 1848 to 1854, Mr. Bybee worked the California gold fields.

Passage of the Donation Land Law by Congress in 1850 gave pioneers who had settled in Oregon prior to December 1, 1850, 640 acres of land, one-half to the husband and one-half to the wife. James and Julia Bybee filed for their donation land claim and received 642.21 acres located in Township 2 North, Range 1 West of the Willamette Meridian, thus placing their property near the southwest end of the island.

♪ ♪ ♪

The house is reminiscent of a New England country house, or the type of elegant home that might be found in the central Mississippi Valley. Framing timbers were hand hewn at the site; stone came down by scow from the falls at Oregon City; and the molding, window frames, doors and mantles were handmade of cedar. Even the burnt orange bricks used in construction were made on the island by a brick company still in business today. In 1858 the walls of the house were plastered—the first to be so finished in the Oregon country.

That same year the Bybees moved out.

The next owner was Benjamin Howell, a Sauvie Island postmaster, who had moved west from New Jersey, settling in Oregon with his family in the early 1850's. The house remained in the Howell family until 1961, when Multnomah County purchased the property from the widow of Benjamin's grandson, and the house came into the ownership of the Oregon Historical Society.

♪ ♪ ♪

Layers and layers of paint were removed to discover something approaching the original interior colors of the house. Fabrics and wallpapers of antebellum America—including several discovered by the Historical Society during its years of exploration of early Oregon homes, including the Bybee-Howell farm—are reintroduced through the courtesy of the documentary design house, Brunschwig & Fils, Inc., of New York City, and members of the Oregon Chapter, American Institute of Designers.

In the "Bybee-Howell Collection" are four historically inspired fabrics and two wallpapers, based on remnants of material and scraps of paper found on the walls of the house. The fabrics include "Camas Landing," a brick red, gold, and black natural linen print suggesting thistles, ferns, and camas leaves. "Sauvie Island Border" is a distinctive print of olive, blue, mustard, and brown. "Mary Anna," a favorite Howell family name, describes a pink and white feathery fabric with a diamond design. "Wyeth Country," a flower and leaf design, commemorates the founding of Fort William in 1832 on Sauvie Island by Bostonian Nathaniel Wyeth, an ancestor of the contemporary painter, Andrew Wyeth.

♪ ♪ ♪

The two wall coverings, both used in the home's bedrooms, are "Fleurettes," a warm, gold tracery of petite flowers, and "Rosebud," named after one of Colonel Bybee's favorite horses. The house, which is easily reached by a short drive from Portland (the island is reached by bridge), is beautifully furnished throughout.

The house and its grounds, including 75 acres of historical park and refuge lands, filled with original fruit and ornamental trees, are now a county park, and will be open to the public free of charge through October.

A verse for today...

And they came to him, and awoke him, saying, Master, master, we perish. Then he arose, and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water: and they ceased, and there was a calm. And he said unto them, Where is your faith? And they being afraid wondered saying one to another, What manner of man is this! for he commandeth even the winds and water, and they obey him.—LUKE 8:24, 25

For children

The magic bed takes a flying trip

By Lilian Posner
Illustrated by Jane MacKenzie

Well, it all began one early morning when Li-li and Gabs came into my room for a cuddle, as was their custom as soon as they awoke. Two sleepy little faces peeped round the gently opened door to see if I was awake (I'm their grandma, called Memma), then in they charged and snuggled in—one either side—which is in itself a bit magical, as the bed is only 2'6" wide and against the wall.

"What can we talk about Memma?" started Li-li (aged 7½).

"Letsth do a letsth pretend," said Gabs (short for Gabrielle, the five year old).

"Well," I replied, "don't you think it'd be a good idea, as it's nice and early (with a longing look at my neglected reading) for you both to get dressed for school and surprise Mummy? Then she won't need to hurry you."

Momentarily, two beautiful little mouths drooped. Then, "I know," started Gabs, "I know, letsth get dressed Li-li and go and do the shopping before Mummy wakes up."

"Don't be silly, Gabs," said Li-li. "It's too early, the shops won't be open yet."

"But they will be by the time we're dresthed, won't they, Memma?" asked Gabs.

"Well, they just might be, darlings. Go along then and get dressed."

"No-o, no, no-o," they squealed, amid peals of laughter, "Not yet, not yet!"

Then. . . . IT happened.

We felt a lovely floating-moving feeling. The bed was sliding away from the wall.

We looked at each other—open-mouthed, but before we could gasp "WHAT ON EARTH . . . !" the door opened and we were sailing through it! All three of us still in bed!

Down the passage we rode, and out the front door.

It was a perfectly lovely morning, sunny and sweet smelling. Along we went, around the corner, down the hill, right to the shops.

"Great heavens above us," shrieked the ladies on their way to their various occupations.

"Great Scott," gasped the men, halted in their tracks to theirs.

"Cooo-o," yelled the children from their windows — only just getting out of bed themselves.

And the early bus stopped with a screech of brakes. The driver and conductor rubbed their eyes; they just could not believe what they saw.

Well, I must say, we wouldn't have believed it either, but there we were — two little girls and their grandma in a self-directing, self-moving BED. So we had to believe it and had to be sensible about it. There it was. A fact.

We owned, and were comfortably in, a magic bed!

"S'marvellous," chuckled Li-li.

"Sthabstholutely lovely," said Gabs, in that deep, throaty voice of hers.

Suddenly we stopped; we were outside Mr. Bullocks'—our butcher's (yes, that's his real name). He was just opening his door. Then he looked out and saw us.

Now, what would YOU do, if you opened your shop door on a bright, early morning, and saw a fully made bed (complete with eiderdown) and sitting up inside that bed were three happy people.

Well, what WOULD you do?

Before he could decide, the girls had jumped down and run to him, words tumbling out in gleeful explanations.

I, perforce, remained where I was—for I was in my nightgown. I was, in fact, still in bed—and a small crowd was gathering.

"Darlings," I called out, "we must go back—this isn't the right way to shop, I'm sure. Let's get home and think.

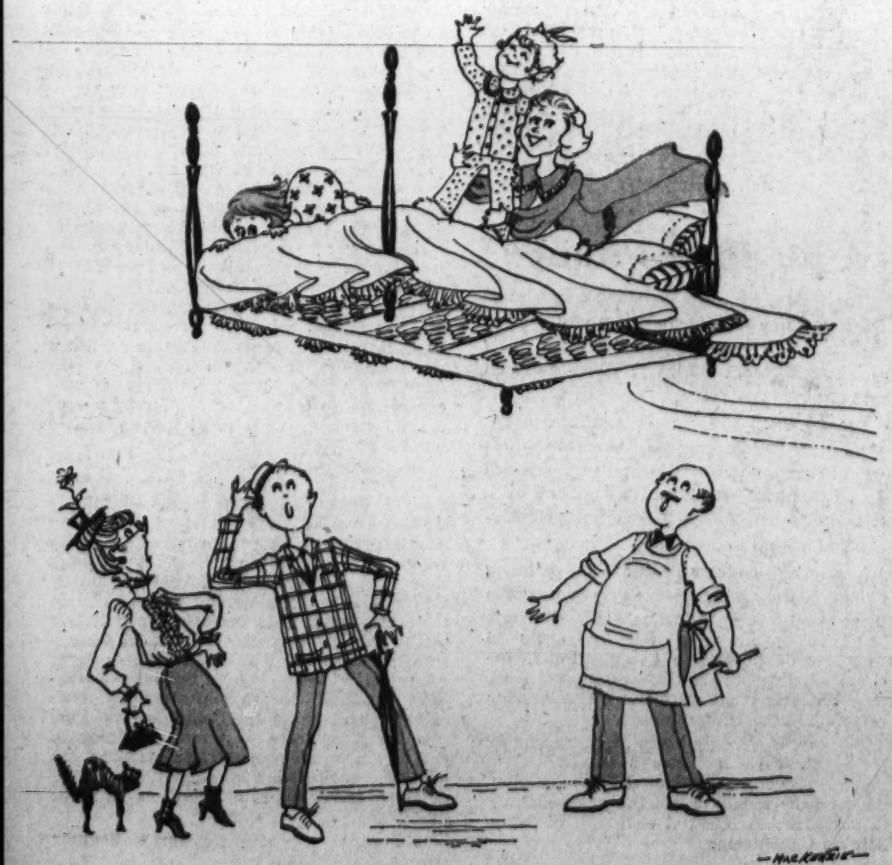
Obediently they came back, and I said, "Listen, the bed started moving when we had good thoughts, thoughts of ways to help Mummy; but it wasn't very kind of us not to include Ashley (eight-year-old eldest brother).

The two were crestfallen. "Oh, no," they chorused, shocked at their thoughtlessness, "let's get back and tell him all about it." They both clambered back onto the bed.

"But not before we get what we came for," I added, looking into the round-eyed, astonished face of Mr. Bullock as he held out our parcelled joint.

Taking it from him, we bade him a courteous "Good-morning-and-thank-you-very-much." The bed did a quick swivel and shot up the hill and around the corner—leaving behind a gasping crowd. Next we knew, we were back in my little room; and if it wasn't for the undeniable fact that a large brown paper parcel containing our Sunday joint of beef was being clutched by two utterly flabbergasted little girls, we should have sworn we'd dreamed the whole thing.

But you see—we hadn't.



Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: I would like to have a BB gun and my father says it's just for killing. What do you think it's for?

Love,
Philip S.
Montpelier, Idaho

E. D. C.: The BB gun is a small version, a partially toy version, of a weapon which takes life and has brought untold misery to people for a long time. It isn't a happy kind of toy. In itself it may seem rather harmless. But what it stands for is far from harmless.

Quotation for today

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left to heaven the rest.

—JOHN VANCE CHENEY

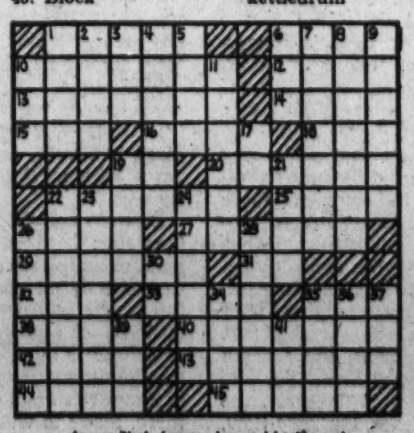
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Ultimate
6. Walked
10. Zealot
12. Vigorous
13. Wild marjoram
14. Goddess of discord
15. Spawn of fish
16. Ornamental ball
18. Midianite king
19. Parent
20. Thief
22. Weighing machine
25. Liturgy
26. Fruit
27. Resigns
29. Ranch foreman
31. Before noon
32. Adjective suffix
33. Highway
35. Shrill bark
38. 5,280 feet
40. Obliteration
42. Later
43. Nearly alike
44. Permits
45. Block

Down

1. Gambling game
2. Arrow poison
3. Pester
4. Moorish kettledrum
5. Short note
6. Article
7. Cheese dish
8. Mock pearls
9. Covet
10. Favoring
11. Common
17. Serve
19. Young salmon
21. Hat edge
22. Austral. rabbit fur
23. Mythical kingdom
24. Taro roots
26. Original
28. Woman's title
30. Gold in heraldry
34. Jejune
35. Christmas
36. Sandarac tree
37. Through
39. Abstract being
41. Convene



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Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Saturday, August 3, 1968 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Time for patience

Negotiations between Washington and Hanoi are amply — and sadly — bearing out those who said that such talks would be long, hard and often discouraging. Moments of hope and encouragement have alternated with periods of disheartenment. Unhappily, we seem to be in one of the latter.

President Johnson's stiff words predicting a "massive attack" by the foe and his warning that this might force America to step up its own warfare are in sharp contrast with recent hopes that both sides appeared to be yielding ground. It may be that the President's words, following upon the heels of an equally stiff statement by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, are merely moves in the continuing diplomatic game. We hope so.

For it would be painful if, with negotiators meeting in Paris, the United States and North Vietnam were to find themselves caught in escalated warfare. The hopes of the world and the demands of good sense require that all moves be in an opposite direction, towards the gradual reduction of fighting.

One of the major difficulties today is the uncertainty (and we suspect that this is as true of Washington as it is of the most casual newspaper reader) as to whether North Vietnam has of late been taking conciliatory steps. There appears to have been a drop in the fighting. And some reports speak of large-scale withdrawals of North Vietnamese troops beyond the Demilitarized Zone. Yet, at the same time, Washington speaks of Communist preparations for massive new action.

This newspaper has felt, and continues to feel, that it would be tragic were Washington to miss or undervalue truly conciliatory gestures on Hanoi's part. It is apparent that for reasons of national pride, political ideology and diplomatic position, North Vietnam is most unlikely to come out openly and say: "We are doing such and such." Instead, it is common Communist practice to give indirect indications of the way they are thinking. It is up to Washington to go a full mile in seeking to recognize such indirect tokens.

The goals in Vietnam remain the same. They are to find a path to an honorable, sustainable peace, and to make sure that the people of Vietnam have the right to choose their own future and their own form of government, whatever these may be. But if the goals remain unchanged, there must still be great flexibility in the manner of achieving these goals. There must also be patience and ability to respond to Communist maneuvers firmly but calmly. Above all, there must be no heightening of the fighting due to a misinterpretation of events on either side.

When pollsters differ

So the opinion polls have added to the convention confusion. When they differ, as have the Gallup and Harris Polls, on the relative strengths of Messrs. Nixon and Rockefeller as measured against leading Democratic candidates, one can excuse the Republican convention delegates for not being totally impressed by polls.

The latest Gallup Poll showed Richard Nixon defeating both Vice-President Humphrey and Senator McCarthy by several percentage points, while Governor Rockefeller was able only to tie them or remain one point ahead. This poll revealed a substantial upward surge in Nixon strength; two weeks earlier the polls had him losing to Humphrey and McCarthy.

The latest Harris Poll, on the other hand, showed Governor Rockefeller running six points ahead of both Humphrey and McCarthy, while Mr. Nixon was running five points behind Humphrey and nine points behind McCarthy. Rockefeller scored gains in the West and among independent voters, suburbanites, blacks and young people.

There is a partial explanation for these strangely opposite findings. It is, plainly and simply, the volatility of this year's crop of voters. They change their minds, or at least their preferences when the polltakers come to call.

The Gallup Poll was taken during the period of July 20-23. The Harris polling came a little later, July 25-28. The Nixon upsurge followed President Eisenhower's endorsement, and at a time when city rioting had broken out. The Harris Poll measured the impact of Governor Rockefeller's recent full-scale campaigning. Messrs. Gallup and Harris implicitly conceded these points in their subsequent joint statement Thursday.

It seems evident that neither the size of the voter samplings — 1,156 by Gallup and 1,346 by Harris — nor the differences in interview techniques, caused the differing results.

But what is clear is that these, so far, moderate shifts in the Nixon-Rockefeller equation do not constitute the kind of overwhelming endorsement at the polls on which Governor Rockefeller is counting for his convention victory. Perhaps in a final spurt Rocky can do better.

The problem for politicians who rely on polls, even as for those who worked the primary route, is that this year's crop of voters contains unusually large numbers of "undecided" citizens and volatile and independent voters, whose views veer as the campaign continues. In this crucial year, not everybody is making up his mind early. This is a healthy trend, but it doesn't make things easy for the pollsters — or for the candidates!

Plus ça change . . .

The efforts of French radio and television newsmen to force President de Gaulle to give ORTF (the national broadcasting organization) greater editorial independence seem to have backfired. Not only has the French Cabinet decided to cut ORTF's news staff from 281 to 179, but it has announced that it will introduce television commercials in October despite an outcry in the National Assembly when the plan was first mooted in the spring.

At first sight, all this might seem innocuous enough. But there are many people who will see in both moves a Gaullist decision to assert the government's control over both radio and television in France. General de Gaulle is able to press ahead in this direction without much fear of effective protest in the National Assembly now: the Assembly of last spring has been dissolved and has been replaced by a newly elected one in which the Gaullists have a thumping majority.

ORTF has always been subject to closer government control than broadcasting systems in most other Western lands. But until President de Gaulle returned to the Elysée in 1958, governments changed with such frequency that opportunities to slant the news were shared with a measure of evenhandedness. General de Gaulle's long tenure has changed that — and he has unashamedly used French radio and television as a propaganda vehicle, while denying it much of the time to his foes and critics.

When the student trouble started in the Latin Quarter of Paris in May, the ORTF news services simply ignored it — presumably on direction from above. Within a few days, France seemed to be on the verge of falling apart. Radio and television newsmen saw this as an opportunity to strike — not for higher pay, but for a promise that ORTF would be overhauled and set editorially free. President de Gaulle's "come-back" left them out on a limb — and apparently the General is now having his revenge. There is little sign of effective change in the desired direction at ORTF, and some of the men who demanded it are not getting their jobs back.

The way ORTF will have to handle commercials in the fall also fits into this pattern of Gaullist firmness with a medium which it is determined to keep tamed. Indirectly, the government will have as much say about the commercials as it already has about the news.

Has not General de Gaulle learned from the events of May and June of the risks involved in making communication between governing and governed an exclusively one-way operation?

Washington welcome mat

It will be a shame if the Washington riots of last April discourage people from visiting their nation's capital this summer or autumn. Washington is not a city under siege or threat of destruction.

The fact is — as the black community will vociferously tell you — tourists almost never visit the run-down areas where many of Washington's disadvantaged people live. It is also a fact that the burnings of last April, following the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., did not reach the central shopping area.

But the central point for tourists is that the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial, the White House, the halls of Congress, the colossal federal complexes, Embassy Row, the cherry trees, the Tidal Basin — all these shine forth as usual.

Washington's tourist industry is launching a drive to tell prospective visitors that it's safe to come to the capital. This campaign is needed, because Washington lost perhaps $40 million in tourist business last spring.

Resurrection City (of the Poor People's Campaign), which would have been a point of interest to many, has closed down. Congress is off to the conventions. But the Washington which lures hundreds of busloads of high-schoolers every spring, and millions more in summer and fall, to see the machinery of government and one of America's most beautiful cities, is still there, ready to welcome all comers.

'I've done this a dozen times in the movies . . . you just grab it by the horns'

For a people's president

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

A very constructive move is gaining momentum to try to make sure that the next president of the United States is the man most people vote for.

It is being promoted by two congressmen — Representatives Charles Goodell (R) of N.Y., and Morris Udall (D) of Ariz., and is getting considerable support including approval in principle by three presidential candidates — Nixon, Humphrey, and Rockefeller.

It is also stirring some sharp controversy and opposition. George Wallace calls it a "conspiracy." Rep. Gerald Ford, Republican House Leader, calls it "unworkable." Some say it is "unconstitutional."

Obviously there is a basis for honest disagreement over the plan, but it seems to me that the arguments against it rest either on misinformation or deliberate misstatements.

The following answers to questions is the most objective exposition I can make of the Goodell-Udall plan and how it would work:

Q.—What is the problem?

A.—The election will be thrown into the House of Representatives if the Wallace third-party candidacy draws enough electoral votes away from the major nominees so that neither gets an electoral majority. If that happens, each state gets one vote and that vote would almost certainly be cast for the candidate whose party has a majority of the state's House delegation.

Q.—What might happen under such circumstances?

A.—Anything could happen including weeks of delay and possibly a stalemate resulting from a closely divided House, and states evenly divided in their House delegation would get no vote at all. Or something else: the Republican presidential candidate might win a higher popular vote than the Democratic candidate, but if the Democrats won Congress — as they have in 16 of the last 18 congressional elections — the Democratic candidate with a lower popular vote could become president. Or vice versa.

The Goodell-Udall plan is designed to avert this happening.

Q.—How would it work?

A.—Present congressmen and new candidates from both parties are being asked to state now that, if the election goes into the House, they will vote to elect as president the nominee who received the highest popular vote. That would mean no bartering, no bickering, no delays. It would insure, as nearly as any compact can guarantee it, that the next president would be the man whom most voters voted for.

Q.—Is it directed against Wallace or does it restrict his rights?

A.—Not in the least. He has said that it is aimed against him but he has offered no evidence, only assertions. He is free to run in any state where he can get on the ballot. He may be able to affect the balance of the electoral college so that the major candidate with the fewer popular votes gets an electoral majority. The Goodell-Udall plan does not affect the electoral college at all. It would only come into play in the House.

Q.—Would it, as Wallace claims, "destroy the rights of the people"?

A.—How could a voluntary agreement by both parties and members of the House to vote for the candidate with the highest popular vote "destroy the rights of the people"? That's hogwash — or worse.

Q.—Is it constitutional?

A.—No one has shown that it is not. There is nothing in the Constitution which prescribes how each state's House delegation shall vote. Nothing says it shall not commit itself in advance to support the candidate with the larger popular vote.

Q.—Will it work?

A.—A commitment in both party platforms supported by the two nominees and a commitment by a good majority of the candidates for the House should make it work.

Q.—Is it desirable?

A.—I think it is. It seems to me it would be a calamity to have as the next president the candidate who received fewer votes than his principal opponent. Could such a president govern effectively? Could he unite a deeply injured and divided people? Congress and the country overwhelmingly support the direct popular election of president and vice-president. To nullify this sentiment by electing a president who failed to win the highest popular vote might imperil the democratic process.

Mirror of opinion

Reform overdue

Years of experience have proved that the Post Office Department can't provide efficient service while it is so caught up in the political patronage business. There is little hope for the latest suggestion — patterning a new government corporation after the Tennessee Valley Authority — unless the public gets behind such a move.

A variety of reforms have been suggested before but any changes must have the support of the President and the Congress and that is where the patronage power now lies. The public, as a result, pays a lot of money through postal rates and taxes for the poor service that users of the mails receive.

In addition to such official reluctance to change, there is the powerful lobby which is interested in keeping the control over rates where it can be brought under familiar pressure. The TVA-type operation is one that apparently has the support of a special presidential commission — though not necessarily President Johnson's approval — and thus will have to receive some consideration. We see far more advantages to insulating the Post Office from politics than we see in maintaining the present, inefficient and expensive system. — **The Courier Journal (Louisville, Ky.)**

A pledge to honor

The United States is welshing on a pledge made to some 10,000 pensioners who worked in this country—and then returned to their homes in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

Among them are former workers in the steel mills and coal mines who came to this country as children and, when they reached Social Security retirement age, went back to the "old country" to live with their brothers and sisters and cousins.

Last year Congress passed a bill banning United States Social Security payments to these people in an effort to get their home countries to make similar payments to Americans who, while living abroad, became eligible for similar programs from those countries but were cut off when they returned to the United States.

This law is not only brutal, but it probably is illegal. These pensioners contributed to the Social Security fund, as did their employers, and the money is not the government's to withhold; at least, it shouldn't be.—**The Atlanta Constitution**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Pork-barrel projects

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In commenting recently on reduced public-works spending as voted by the House of Representatives this year, your correspondent makes the common mistake of picturing every canal, dam, harbor or flood-control project built with federal funds as "pork-barrel" projects, only, designed to catch votes for incumbent congressmen.

This attempts to deny the obvious fact that to a community recently ravaged by flood waters a protective levee can become a real necessity, even as can another reservoir to a growing metropolitan area facing an acute water shortage, or the deepening of anchorages in one of our nation's busy harbors. In the same way, reclamation projects begun now can help the American people avoid the day when otherwise we too might join other lands as a food-deficit nation.

The point I would make is that some portion of our dwindling supply of federal dollars must still be allocated to the best of such projects even in this day when there are growing and urgent demands for their use elsewhere.

As to whatever the vote-catching "pork-barrel" aspect of all this used to be, the article pictures me as somehow seeking to defend such a system. This is inaccurate, as a reference to my full remarks during House debate on this year's Public Works bill would indicate. What I was endeavoring to point out was that, under the procedures we now follow, nearly every such project that comes before us for funding is capable of standing on its own merits—independent of such influence as our colleagues will seek to apply in behalf of their constituencies so long as mere human beings are elected to Congress.

A further point was that we still lack adequate machinery—such as could be provided through the "systems analysis" approach to national water resource problems—to enable us, as we must, to do a better job at determining the relative need for such projects, as the present emphasis on national priorities demands.

Howard W. Robison
Washington — **Member of Congress**

Easing out of Vietnam

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Elizabeth Pond's recent article "Can the U.S. ease out of Vietnam?" strikes me as being by far the most judicious and reliable historical summary and current assessment of the Vietnam situation I have seen in many long months.

Despite its brevity, the piece brings into sharp focus historical features that determined early United States involvement—features that fade too quickly from sight and memory. It deftly describes the metamorphosis in world communism and in the Asian setting that then rendered defensible policies obsolete. And it sets forth the grim prospects that attach to almost any conceivable end to the present style of American involvement.

So far as I can see, the grim future that awaits any United States administration in Southeast Asia—history's course being what it is—is being almost totally ignored in the euphoric talk about "new politics" among, especially, McCarthy's followers.

Bryn Mawr, Pa. — **Melville T. Kennedy Jr.**

Footnote

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Just a little footnote to Richard Neff's fine article on Premier Couve de Murville, the atypical, typical Frenchman.

One of M. Couve de Murville's favorite definitions of politics, "Politics is the art of the possible" . . . originated with an eastern neighbor of France, the German statesman Otto von Bismarck.

Brookline, Mass. — **Peter Dreyer**

Without me

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Readers of the Monitor—especially those in foreign countries—are certain to be reading the articles appearing in your paper on Czechoslovakia with gratitude. When the majority of the press is publishing sensational reports, your daily shows genuine human feeling for the struggle of a small European nation, living under communism, to breathe a little more free air.

Joseph C. Harsch captured a sad reality when he wrote: "Yes this is an aggression of the Soviet Union against a remarkably innocent small country . . . and American reaction, both governmental and popular, is a clear decisive 'without me.'. . . "

The United States Government has its own reasons for a policy of worldwide interests. But it is strange that this "without me" attitude should be shared by the American people. They or their ancestors came here to escape national, religious or racial persecution. Is this all forgotten in our time?

The East Berlin uprising in 1956, the upheaval in Poland and the Hungarian revolution in 1956, and the present struggle in Czechoslovakia, were all the revolt of a people against a Communist tyranny under which they fell victim through no fault of their own. When revolts have been led by Communist leaders, as the present one in Czechoslovakia, it is because the pressure of the people forced the Communist leadership to respond and take an active role in the revolt. This was true in Poland and Hungary in 1956, though unfortunately both ended in victory for the Communists.

Is the Czechoslovak revolution likely to end in a more human and democratic form of government when the attitude of the people of the democratic nations is "without me"?

New York — **Robert B. Soumar**